THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 120

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Shall Arms Cut Down—Now?

Recovery Waits on Reduction

Geneva Faces Economic Fact

Stimson Conciliates Tardieu

Heart of History for a Week

THE disarmament question writhes in the stage of definite demand and heated reply. The Geneva conference goes into a momentary deadlock when Gibson of the United States proposes the abolishing of heavy invading guns, tanks, and deadly gases, and Tardieu of France ridicules the plan and asks instead no arms reduction, but a League international force to beat down any offender against a set of general rules. France stands almost alone, many nations support the American plea. Secretary of State Stimson arrives and begins conversations with M. Tardieu, which the conference hopes will open the way through compromise to definite restrictive action. All the nations realize that the question is now no more moral than economic—that while arms remains the heaviest expense item they can stage no true financial recovery.

Here, with nations alphabetically cited, is the heart of history for the week:

ARABIA learns that St. John Philby has succeeded in crossing the Rub al Khali desert and added a new feat to that of Bertram Thomas by discovering the site of the ancient city of Wabar.

AUSTRALIA attaches the taxes and race track revenues of New South Wales to reimburse the Commonwealth for looking after the province's defaulting foreign obligations.

BRAZIL sees a poor prospector find a 574-karat diamond, for which he refuses $80,000. Now it calls him a poor salesman.

BRITAIN repairs and refits King George's crown, known as the most brilliant and valuable emblem of royal authority, and welcomes new American Ambassador Mellon with the declaration that the common democratic ideals of the two nations qualify them for leadership of the world.

CANADA, with a radium rush to Great Bear Lake already begun by airplanes, hears the proposal that radium be put under government control, and considers a leading banker's statement that he would advance the capital to nationalize radio broadcasting without asking any government guarantee.

CHILE sees its political upheaval rivaled by the erupting of five volcanic peaks in the Andes, with ashes being showered on Buenos Aires, 500 miles away.

FRANCE sees Radical Leader Herriot reject Premier Tardieu's plea for election results that will assure a coalition government which can endure for some time, and finds each leading party believing German and Prussian results will affect favorably its own issues on May 1 and 8.

GENEVA finds itself called upon, through international associations represented there, to take up, practically at the same time, three problems affecting the future of the world: (1) formation of some kind of an economic union to save collapsing eastern Europe; (2) arrival at definite agreement that will allow reduction of national armaments to begin; (3) enforcement of obedience to the Kellogg pact and League Covenant as related to the Far East so that all international agreements shall not lose their force.

GERMANY takes three steps against Adolf Hitler, National Socialist leader: first, reelects Paul von Hindenburg President; second, decrees Hitler's 400,000 storm detachment troops illegal and disbands them; third, alters Prussian Diet procedure, in the face of the approaching Prussian election, so that a majority instead of a plurality is required to elect the Prime Minister.

GREECE, refusing a loan of $10,000,000 and one-year suspension of payments proposed by the League Council, because of probable inability to repay, declares it will pay nothing on its foreign debts for five years from May 1.

HUNGARY breaks in on a popular story-telling hour for children and sends the six story-tellers and their lurid illustrations to the lock-up—thus exposing the newest methods of inculcating Communist ideas.

ITALY serves notice on the League of Nations that it is really on trial by announcing that the Fascist Grand Council will consider the League's acts and give approval or disapproval in October.

JAPAN complicates matters, after truce efforts at Shanghai fail and China petitions aid from the League Assembly Committee of 19, by refusing to admit that a truce can be arranged from Geneva.

MANCHURIA sees desperate fighting in several provinces, with increasing Japanese troops arriving and increasing Soviet troops lining the border, and the shaking Manchoukuo state trying to make the railways and customs yield it needed funds.

PORTO RICO reports quiet legislative and provincial elections—with

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Here's a Severe Blow To 'Exams' by Proxy

By the Associated Press

Chicago, April 16

THE University of Chicago is taking steps to see that no strangers slip in and take the examinations in June. All students who wish to take the tests will have to supply photographs of themselves in advance.

"It's to prevent strangers who have paid no tuition from intruding," Mr. George A. Works, university examiner, said.

There were some students, however, who ventured the opinion the photographic idea was intended to prevent any of them from "taking the 'exams' by proxy."

French Stand By Status Quo On Colonies

Grants to Reich, They Say, Would Open Question of Italy's Claims

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The Nationalist demand for the restitution of colonies to Germany has naturally awakened some discussion. Sooner or later the cry will be insistent, but it is certain that those powers which now possess these colonies will resist German claims. The map of Africa, in particular, is regarded as definitely drawn.

Whether from the economic viewpoint Germany would really be better off were it to obtain possession of its old colonies—presumably under the mandate system—is open to dispute; but it is clear that from the viewpoint of political prestige it would be advantageous for Germany to hold territories on the same conditions as Great Britain and France.

The French have been occupied with the possibility that the League of Nations may suggest the retrocession to Germany of the whole or a part of the Reich's old colonies, and many arguments against this procedure have been found. It is declared, for example, that peoples cannot be perpetually exchanged. Vested interests, too, are invoked. Since 1919 much intensive work has been done to improve the conditions in the former German territories, and it is unfair that the different countries should now be asked to abandon their task.

Colonial Pan-Germanism

Chiefly, it is argued that Germany, in this respect, is insatiable by nature, and would soon develop its old ambition of colonial Pan-Germanism.

It would be easy to show statistically that Germany, a nation of more than 60,000,000 inhabitants, should logically possess at least as much territory as France, which has only 40,000,000 inhabitants. Concessions would not satisfy, but would only stimulate the German appetite.

Nor, in French eyes, does the danger lie alone in Germany's developing demands. If once Germany received colonial territories, it is probable that Italy would likewise complain more acutely of 'ts lack of overseas territories. Dr. Scholtz, envisaging the establishment of a German colonial domain, "constituted by territorial acquisitions in French West Africa, in the Belgian Congo, and in British East Africa," remarks that "we would take into account the aggrandizement desired by other powers, including Italy." Thus any disturbance of the existing system would imply a general redistribution, and it would be difficult to avoid disputes and discontents.

Would Require Protection

Again, it is argued that Germany's possession of even a small colonial empire would automatically provoke a request for the means of protecting that empire and of guarding the sea communications. In the matter of armaments, France itself calls attention to its needs for the defense of its empire; and it is inevitable that Germany would ask for an increase of its land and sea forces. Colonial expansion necessarily means a proportional development of armaments.

The question of an outlet for a surplus population receives attention. German emigration—which, however, has declined—is not restrained. The old German colonies are open to German citizens. According to the treaties Germans can establish themselves and undertake all kinds of colonial enterprise provided they conform to the laws of the mandatory powers.

Authoritative French voices have intimated that a partnership of the largest possible kind might well be entered into with Germans for the coöperative development of the former German colonies. There is nothing exclusive in the present method of African government, and arrangements of a far-reaching character, though not disturbing the mandatory holding, are both possible and desirable.

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Darkest Days Have Passed, According to Hoover View

President Thinks Conditions Now on the Mend, With Main Thing Being Return of Public Confidence to Be Achieved

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 16—President Hoover believes that the forces of liquidation have spent themselves and that recent apprehensions over the business situation have been greatly exaggerated.

Looking over the legislative and financial situation, the Chief Executive finds powerful factors for encouragement. He believes that the budget will be balanced, the bonus defeated and the tax bill adopted. On the business side he points out that records already show that more banks are reopening than closing, that money is coming from hoarding, and he declares that the Reserve System's new policy of organized buying of government securities is bound to bring national easing of credit.

At the same time, the President has concluded that the way to meet unemployment within the Federal Government, and throughout industry at large, is through the five-day week, or by some adaptation of it. In fact, President Hoover now puts the five-day week at the forefront of the program for relieving unemployment and bringing business recovery.

As it would work out for the federal employees, the originally proposed 30-day furlough without pay would spread out among workers through the year to produce a five-day week. Some of the saving would be eliminated by the necessity of hiring additional per diem workers, but even with 30,000 to 35,000 more workers, which is expected, the plan would save the Government between $75,000,000 and $80,000,000, it is estimated.

The proposal is applicable to industry as a whole, Mr. Hoover believes, possibly on a permanent basis with the two great advantages that it leaves the basic daily wage rate unchanged, while making more jobs for those now idle.

The problem before the country now, as it has been in the past, is to restore public confidence, President Hoover believes, and to convince the people, from bankers down, that current apprehensions have been exaggerated. A cool view of the situation in Washington, Mr. Hoover feels, gives substantial ground for encouragement. While it is true that the pending revenue bill will cause business uncertainty until passed, legislative leaders will do their best to get it over as quickly as possible.

On the budget-balancing side, the prospect now is that federal economies may reach $650,000,000 to $700,000,000—a total higher than anyone had previously expected.

As to the banking situation, it is felt there is genuine ground for encouragement. The Federal Government has backed the banking

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PRIVATE ARMIES IN REICH FACE DRASTIC DECREE

Several Martial Leagues Find Former Measures No Longer Needed

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 16—President von Hindenburg today instructed Gen. Wilhelm Groener, Reich Minister of the Interior and Defense, to investigate various political military leagues in Germany.

The order follows the recent decree dissolving the Storm Troops, the military branch of National Socialist Party, whose leader is Herr Adolf Hitler.

Meanwhile the Reichsbanner, a politico-military group pledged to uphold the Republic, today abandoned its "extraordinary precautionary measures." Herr Karl Hoeltmann, Reichsbanner leader, told members that "alarm conditions" no longer exist. He asked them to turn to the major problem facing the Reich, which is economic.

Hammerschaft, military division of the Iron Front, whose membership includes the Reichsbanner, youth groups and labor union men, is also expected to curtail its martial activities.

Developments today are regarded as lessening the tension which in recent months brought political parties into virtual armed camps—the Fascist Brown Shirt army organized for "defense" against Communism and for the overthrow of the republican form of government, and the Moderate Party militias organized for "defense" against the Brown Shirts.

Auckland Rioters Warned by Mayor

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 16 (AP)—The Mayor of Auckland issued an order today prohibiting all public meetings, in the face of threats by unemployed rioters to hold an assembly on Sunday.

At the same time, he announced he would read the riot act to keep spectators off the streets where they hampered efforts of the police by affording a retreat within their own ranks for the rioters. His action followed renewed fighting yesterday between mobs of unemployed and forces of police, marines and special constables on horse and foot.

For three hours again last night unemployed throngs renewed their battle.

After order was restored a check-up showed a casualty list of more than 130 rioters, while more than 90 police had been hurt, almost 300 rioters were under arrest. The property damage was estimated at more than $500,000.

Nova Scotia Backs Hiring Dry Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., April 16—Mr. A. S. McMillan, leader of the Opposition during passage of educational estimates in the Legislature, last night asked Mr. Gordon S. Harrington, Premier, for information concerning the engagement here last summer of Mr. W. D. Bailey, hired by the Department of Education to teach temperance education to children of the Province.

Mr. McMillan questioned the wisdom of employing a man for such a short time and another Opposition member said that while the Government spent $780,000 enforcing the Liquor Control Act, only $2500 was available for temperance education.

In reply, Mr. Harrington explained that Mr. Bailey was an authority on the subject of temperance education and had achieved considerable commendation for his work in every province of the Dominion

TAMMANY PAYS LITTLE HEED TO GOV. ROOSEVELT

Curry Heads Delegation and Smith Comes Next on List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16—The political landscape of the Empire State had a curiously flattened look to political observers today after the meeting of the Democratic State Committee yesterday, when Tammany Hall's steam roller got under way and did some leveling work on the Franklin D. Roosevelt control system.

Mr. John F. Curry, chieftain of the Seventeenth Street wigwam, who demonstrated overnight how smooth and simple it is to take over the full regimentals of state "boss," published his status unmistakably by naming Mr. Alfred E. Smith, whose presidential aspirations stand in sharpest juxtaposition to those of the New York Governor, as one of the 16 delegates-at-large to the national convention, dictated the adoption of a resolution for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and placed himself at the head of all the working committees which will dominate action by the New York bloc at Chicago, even to a veto on candidacies.

Governor Stated Stand

Governor Roosevelt himself had prefaced the meeting with the announcement that he would not go to Chicago because of "political delicacy" befitting a candidate for the presidential nomination, and it was plainly his view, and that of his supporters, that Mr. Smith should likewise find delegate service unseemly.

Mr. Curry, however, communicated both with Mr. Smith and Mr. John W. Davis, Democratic standard bearer in 1924, and reported that each "expressed a desire" to be on the delegation. Mr. Curry heads the list, but Mr. Smith and Mr. Davis come next. The fourth and fifth designations were Mayor James J. Walker of New York and Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. Mr. James A. Farley, chairman of the state committee and manager of the Roosevelt campaign, comes tenth on the list, indicating how completely the down-state forces have usurped control of the state organization.

Neither of New York's United States senators—Mr. Robert F. Wagner nor Dr. Royal S. Copeland—was on the list. The women delegates-at-large are Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Mrs. Caroline O'Day, state vice-chairman, and Mrs. Alice Goode.

Say Smith Cinches Revolt

Many political observers hold that in insisting on serving on the New York State delegation Mr. Smith has simply moved to cinch the stormy-petrel rôle with which he disrupted all semblance of a united democracy at the Jefferson Day dinner in Washington last Wednesday. The way things are going now, it seems that, short of a complete volte-face by Mr. Smith, a fight on the convention floor is inevitable that will profit neither himself nor the New York Governor. As a delegate, Mr. Smith will be able to supervise personally his strategy, while Governor Roosevelt will have no direct part in the convention.

Meanwhile, Governor Roosevelt is prepared to launch his own Jefferson Day barrage at St. Paul on Monday. The Governor's comment on the meeting was that "everything is lovely and harmonious," and he added that "the wet resolution is in absolute accord with my views."

In political quarters this latter removes all question that the Governor is holding virtuously aloof from the stigma of the down-state organization. He had not even been consulted in advance on the wet motion, and, indeed, one leader said after yesterday's meeting that "we do not care what the man at the executive mansion thinks about it."

PRESIDENT PUTS ECONOMY BILL IN HANDS OF HOUSE

Insists on Five-Day Week for Day Workers, 30-Day Furlough for Others

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 16—Prompt action on President Hoover's omnibus economy bill was expected today as the Democratic House Economy Committee studied the measure with a view to reconciling it with its own program and reporting it to the House by the first of next week.

Col. J. C. Roop, director of the budget, joined the committe today with the newly drafted measure. As prepared for final consideration it (1) confers upon the President broad powers for reorganizing and consolidating government agencies; (2) provides for drastic curtailment of veterans' hospitalization fees, and (3) again offers to the committee the Hoover plan for a five-day week and staggered furloughs to reduce the federal pay roll.

In addition to these three major ecopomy provisions the Hoover bill lumps under a fourth classification miscellaneous proposals including elimination of the army and navy transport service, transfer of the cost of the Philippine scouts to the Philippine Government and suspends direct operation of ships by the Shipping Board.

The provision authorizing the President to reorganize government functions, making eliminations, consolidations and transfers where necessary, is the major point in Mr. Hoover's original economy plan.

The Hoover five-day week and staggered furlough plan was incorporated in the bill with the understanding that it represented an alternative proposal to the one already drafted by the committee for an 11 per cent cut after the first $1000 had been exempted.

The President has been advised that from 30,000 to 35,000 persons now out of work would be required in the federal establishment if his plan were adopted, whereas any other plan would necessitate the dismissal of between 5000 and 10,000 federal workers.

The example to private business and industry provided by employment of thousands of additional workers, would, the Administration feels, have a most salutary effect.

Limiting Output Of Rubber Found Impracticable

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Restriction of the world's rubber supply by governmental control has been found impracticable by Great Britain and Holland under present conditions, it has been officially announced here.

Nearly 150 restriction schemes are said to have been examined at frequent conferences of these two chief rubber growing nations during the last two years in the hope of finding a means of combating large-scale overproduction which has brought the price of the commodity tumbling from its peak price of 12s. a pound in 1910 to its present record low of under 2d. a pound.

The surplus production of rubber for 1931 is estimated at about 100,000 tons, while the present total world accumulation is said to be some 700,000 tons. British capital invested in the rubber industry amounts to about £150,000,000, and Holland's holding is worth nearly £80,000,000.

In the course of negotiations on restriction schemes, the British and Netherlands Governments consulted the Governments of Ceylon, Malaya, and the Netherlands's Indies, as well as representatives of leading planters. The greatest stumbling-block to any system of limitation is understood to have been the uncontrolled output of the native plantations of the Dutch East Indies.

Shorter Work Hours Declared Waste If No Use Is Found for Added Leisure

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 16—Unless working people are prepared for constructive use of leisure, shorter working hours will be more detrimental than hard work, it was brought out at a district conference of the National Recreation Association here yesterday.

"So many people seem to think shorter hours are to release people from labor as though work were something unpleasant and this takes away some of its dignity," Miss Dorothy C. Enderis, head of the Municipal Recreation Department of Milwaukee, Wis., said. "We should shorten working hours, not to release people 'from' labor, but to release them 'for' greater opportunity to grow mentally and culturally. If not, leisure can become a detriment rather than a blessing."

The formation of hobbies, avocations, varied interests, must be the chief aim of recreational workers, Miss Enderis told the conference. "If we do no more than help people amuse themselves temporarily, we are nothing more than high-class amusement men.

"The more varied the hobbies people have," she added, "the richer and fuller their lives. Of course, some people might object to this attitude on the ground that it makes people dabblers, but I say that out of the dabbler grows the amateur, and out of the amateur the connoisseur."

The results of such interests do not end with the individual, Miss Enderis said, but help to improve community life, furnishing material for orchestras, drama groups, art centers, and so on.

The dangers of going to an excess of economy in cutting recreation budgets in response to the demand for cheaper government were stressed by Mr. V. K. Brown, in charge of recreational activities for the South Park Board of Chicago.

"Retrench where necessary but don't abolish established activities where it is at all possible to conserve what has thus far been accomplished," was Mr. Brown's advice.

The South Park system, he said, has maintained good will throughout its various departments by prorating the budget cut so that all departments are proportionately affected, and recreation should not be made to suffer more than any other activity.

In these times, he said, recreation is facing bigger demands, and its effects are more far-reaching. Much of the recreational work in the South Parks, he said, is helping to develop craftsmanship in the young people who take part and all of this will pay for itself in years to come.

One aim of the work is to develop adaptability and resourcefulness, he added, and the people who have these qualities are those who are hurt least by present economic conditions.

Fishing Under Cover of Navy's Guns

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

FLEET SAILS WITH JAPANESE TRAWLERS

Stippled Sections Around Russian Coast Line Show Approximately the Extensive Japanese Fisheries Obtained by the Treaty of Portsmouth and Other Agreements With Russia, and Which Are, for the New Season, to Be Guarded by Warships Instead of by the Usual Patrol Boat, Thereby Deepening the Strained Relations With the Soviet.

Tokyo Admits Relations With Russia Are Critical

Japan Decries Stir Over Warships Sent North to Guard Fishing Fleet in Soviet Waters—Manchus Send Troops to Bar Koo

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 16—The official spokesman said today that Russo-Japanese relations were worsening, so the Japanese forces in Manchuria are not approaching the Manchu-Siberian border. This explains the recent withdrawal of Gen. Jiro Tamon's column from the region of Fancheng and apparently means that the Manchukuo district adjacent to the Siberian border is left a sort of no man's land for some time under the control of whatever local chieftains are able to establish authority.

Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, has informed Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Foreign Minister, that the American press is featuring dispatches revealing an alleged conversation between Gen. Ma Chan-shang, former Governor of Heilungkiang, and General Honjo, the latter asserting that Japan is ready to fight both America and Russia if necessary.

The spokesman believed that if General Ma is quoted correctly, he is merely "parroting" Soviet opinion. It is increasingly indicated that the Japanese believe that General Ma is under Soviet influence.

The spokesman said that no importance should be attached to the fact that Japanese warships are escorting the fishing fleet which is leaving for the spring season to go to the leased areas in Russian waters off Kamchatka, despite the fact that the Russo-Japanese fisheries agreement is still incomplete. He said that a warship escorted the fishermen in previous seasons as a matter of routine protection.

It is revealed that Japan has offered a warship to transport the Lytton commission from Tientsin to Dairen. The commission so far has not accepted, apparently being determined to travel via Shanhaikwan, desiring to inspect the railway and the city of Chinchow.

Meantime Manchukuo is dispatching troops to Shanhaikwan to prevent Dr. Wellington Koo or any other followers of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang from entering. Since Marshal Chang is sending troops to escort the commission to the Manchu frontier, the Japanese garrison at Shanhaikwan thinks a clash is likely, so it is announced that in the event of fighting between Ma Chang and the Manchukuo forces, the Japanese will disarm both sides.

Regarding Geneva, the spokesman said that the Japanese delegation has been positively instructed not to attend any public session of the Committee of Nineteen working on

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Rail Issue Helps Chile-Argentina Trade Agreement

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 16 (By U. P.)—Possibility of suspension of service on the British-owned Trans-Andine Railroad which furnishes the only rail communication between Chile and Argentina may result in a new trade agreement between the two countries.

Directors of the railroad, a narrow gauge line operating across the Andes Mountains from Los Andes, Chile, to Mendoza, Arg., have announced that all service will be stopped on April 20 unless the Chilean Government revokes its high tariff on Argentine cattle. The tariff, increased from 36 Chilean pesos, $4.32, to 500 pesos, $60, a head in October, 1930, has virtually stopped freight movement over the line and, according to the directors, has caused the company to operate at a monthly loss of 5000 Argentine gold pesos, $2900.

Cattle growers of Salta and Mendoza Provinces shipped thousands of head of cattle to Chile prior to imposition of the high tariff, which was ordered by the Chilean Government to protect local ranchers and farmers. From July 1, 1929, to July 1, 1930, a total of 42,300 head of cattle were shipped over the Trans-Andine line. In the following year 20,555 head were carried, but since July 1, 1931, only 20 cows and steers have been carried by the railroad, and these were in transit to Peru. Other freight traffic is negligible. Two passenger trains are run weekly.

The Trans-Andine line is one of the highest in the world. It reaches a maximum altitude of 10,432 feet between Las Cuevas and El Portillo stations. Between these two points a two-mile tunnel pierces a 13,082-foot mountain peak.

Coincidentally with announcement of the proposel suspension, the long-considered plan of constructing a second rail line across the Andes between Augustus Victoria, in northern Chile, and San Antonio de los Cobres, in Argentina, via Frontera Socompa, was revived by the Cerceda Garcies Compania, railroad constructors. The proposed railroad would connect Antofagasta, Chile, with the important cattle-growing region in northwestern Argentina.

Chicago to Portland Taxi Distances Train

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — Perhaps Mr. Roy Biegeck, Chicago, is establishing another record—the longest taxi trip ever made. At any rate, the meter was showing an appalling bill against the lone passenger when he passed through Twin Falls, Idaho, en route by taxi from Chicago to Portland, Ore.

Other than making the statement that he was going to the western city to join an uncle, Mr. Biegeck made no reference to the object of his long ride in the taxicab.

The cab was piloted by two drivers who alternated at the wheel each 100 miles. No stops had been made except for meals and gasoline, and the time record had been much better than would have been possible by train.

STIMSON SEES WORLD ISSUES IN NEAR VIEW

Secretary of State Sets American Precedent in Visit to Geneva

CONFERENCES RIVAL PEACE TREATY DAYS

Disarmament, Sino-Japanese Question and Trade Aid Require Settlement

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent By Cable From Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 16—Fresh from conversations with the French Prime Minister, M. André Tardieu, in Paris, which he described as entirely satisfactory, Mr. Henry L. Stimson today arrived at Geneva, the first American Secretary of State ever to approach the forbidden precincts of the League of Nations and proceeded to discuss with European leaders the high political events now concentrated here.

Yesterday the German Chancellor, Dr. Henrich Bruening, came to town, Sir John Simon returned after a 48-hour trip to London, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Tardieu are expected next week. Such conference of statesmen hasn't been seen in Europe since the days of negotiating the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and has been paralleled only once or twice in history.

But on the political horizon there are as yet no definite signs that statesmanship will seize its opportunities. Three major problems confront these men at the national helms. First is the work of disarmament and it is clear Mr. Stimson's arrival and his explanations to M. Tardieu have done much to blow away the mists of distrust which sprang up between American and French policy earlier this week.

Put in European Category

Mr. Stimson told M. Tardieu, according to an American delegate present at the meeting, that proposals for abolition of aggressive land armaments presented in Mr. Hugh S. Gibson's speech last Monday were not aimed at the French schemes for a League army or France's predominance in that type of armament.

France can go ahead with its proposals, Mr. Stimson told M. Tardieu, but America considers them strictly European. Mr. Stimson recognized that some form of political guarantee applicable to Europe may be necessary. But he insisted that is a problem to be discussed among Europeans. Thus the American Secretary of State referred the French Premier to London, for obviously security guarantees depend upon British policy.

Mr. Stimson, it is reported, likewise assured M. Tardieu that America would listen receptively to any proposals for applying a similar anti-aggression system to other types of arms. Present proposals began with land simply because naval weapons have already been limited.

The United States, Mr. Stimson is said to have assured his French host, itself views the land armaments proposals only as a part of the whole. He warmly insisted that mutual confidence exists and will continue between the French and American delegations.

Manchu State Considered

The second problem pressing here concerns the Far East. Today the committee of 19 representing the extraordinary Assembly met secretly to consider what can be done to expedite the Shanghai negotiations and eventually what shall be the world's organized position toward the Manchu state.

Although Mr. Simson intimated to American correspondents this morning he would not discuss the Far East, it is generally felt that in discreet fashion perhaps his chief mission to Geneva is to assist in settling the Shanghai problem and obtaining a joint policy among the nations regarding the future destinies of the Manchurian area.

Certainly nothing could more fully assist the work of disarmament which Mr. Stimson insists is his principal task than accord on the Far Eastern crisis.

But the lines which Mr. Stimson's policy will take are not yet clear. Russia is a vital element in this dispute as Japan's most powerful neighbor. Russia's Foreign Minister, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, is today one of Geneva's most active residents.

The question of the moment is whether Mr. Stimson and Mr. Litvinoff will confer and if so what bearing their discussions will have on Manchuria itself and on the old stalemate of America's nonrecognition policy toward Russia.

Furthermore, can one secretary of state interview another when their countries have no diplomatic relations? There is no doubt of the usefulness of this contact. The Germans demonstrated this fact as Dr. Bruening today gave a luncheon in Mr. Litvinoff's honor, which falls on the anniversary of the accords of Rapallo. Then, only a decade ago, when anybody conversed with Russians it was an event which ruffled diplomatic dovecots. Today Mr. Litvinoff is decidedly a persona grata to more than one delegation here.

The third problem confronting Mr. Stimson and his confreres is economic. Beginning with eastern European dilemma—and Mr. Stimson doesn't forget that hundreds of millions of American money is congealed

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WOMEN'S LEAGUE URGES CIVILIAN SURVEY OF CUBA

World Peace Issue in Party Conventions Planned at Baltimore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16—The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom today stands committed to immediate repeal of the Platt amendment and appointment of a civilian commission to investigate conditions in Cuba, following resolutions adopted at its meeting here yesterday.

Simultaneously the league congratulated President Hoover on his policy against the use of armed forces for the protection of private property in Shanghai, Nicaragua and Salvador, and expressed the hope that this would become a permanent United States policy. Private American investments in foreign countries would thereby become a private risk.

The league at the same time carried forward appreciably its plans for bringing the world peace and disarmament issues to the attention of the two major political parties when they meet in Chicago in June.

In addition to supporting the general plank, to be put forward on behalf of the observance of the Kellogg pact, international coöperation and disarmament jointly by more than 40 peace organizations, representing 5,000,000 citizens, the league will sponsor a number of special subsidiary planks.

A committee, headed by Miss Emily Greene Balch, who was reelected president of the organization today, was empowered to draw up a number of these for use in connection with the conventions. They will recommend, it was said, reduction of war debts, reduction in tariffs, recognition of Russia, entrance of the United States into the World Court, a consultative pact to supplement the Kellogg-Briand pact, an embargo on arms and reduction of military appropriations.

The league will organize 25 teams to canvass the entire Republican and Democratic conventions and will preface this by bringing their wishes to the attention of the delegates before they leave their homes for the Chicago meetings. This will be done through committees from the various state branches of the league.

Strong criticism of conditions alleged to obtain in Cuba were voiced during the debate on the Platt amendment and the Caribbean policy of the United States. This was followed by a resolution, drafted by Mrs. Edward Thomas of New York, urging the withdrawal of American support of President Machado.

"Whereas the political and economic situation in Cuba," the resolution read, "is attracting the attention of the world and, whereas, the administration of President Machado, it is reported, maintains itself in power through the support of the American Government and American banking interests, and,

"Whereas, the Platt amendment makes it impossible for the Cuban people to cope with the situation, be it

"Resolved, that, first, we urge the withdrawal of the support of the United States Government from the Machado Administration; second we urge the immediate repeal of the Platt amendment; third, we call upon the President to appoint a civilian commission similar to the Forbes Haitian Commission to investigate Cuban conditions, and, be it further resolved that we invite other interested organizations to cooperate with the women's international league in considering the possibility of sending a good will mission to Cuba."

The resolutions were passed after a detailed report on Cuban conditions from a member of the league now living in Havana was read by Miss Ellen S. Brinton, field secretary for Pennsylvania.

Russo-Japanese Relations Critical

(Continued from Page 1)

the Sino-Japanese disputes. However, a Japanese observer, such as Mr. Setsuzo Sawada might be present to answer questions.

General Ma to Divulge To League How Japan Controls Manchuria

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 16—General Ma Chan-shan, former Governor of Heilungkiang, having crossed the Siberian border, has telegraphed the Chinese Government announcing a break with the Manchukuo Government, which he has served since January as Minister of War. The general offers to present evidence to the League Commission that the Japanese control the new Government.

General Ma declares that he compromised with the Japanese because otherwise his army would have been needlessly sacrificed, and agreed to join the Manchukuo cabinet so that the Japanese would permit him to remove his army from danger.

At the earliest opportunity, he declared, he escaped with considerable funds and equipment which the Japanese gave him and is now prepared to join the campaign to recover Manchuria.

General Ma telegraphed that he was enabled to obtain detailed knowledge of the inner working of the Manchukuo Government through attending meetings of the State Council and is willing to reveal all information to the commission.

The government publicity bureau states that General Ma has already revealed, firstly, that a general affairs bureau with a Japanese chairman actually governs Manchukuo, seldom even consulting the ministers; secondly, that the Japanese have compelled the State Council to approve resolutions making at least half of the officials of the central Government Japanese, giving Manchukuo citizenship to all Japanese residents in Manchuria and confiscating all land belonging to former officials; thirdly, that the Japanese have obtained a lease of the Hulan-Hailan railway for 50 years, which General Ma estimates is at one-third its value; fourthly, that the Japanese are organizing a state bank destined to control absolutely the finances of Manchukuo; fifthly, that the Japanese are reorganizing the schools, revising the textbooks and eliminating references to historical connections between Manchuria and China.

"I myself am fully aware," says the statement, "that the Chinese regarded me as a traitor for several months, but I have remained silent until the opportune moment arrived. I never forgot my allegiance to China, and I hope to demonstrate that my actions eventually will prove very valuable to China."

General Ma said that all his former subordinates, who temporarily served Manchukuo, have now renounced their connection and resumed their provincial posts in Heilungkiang under China's Government. The army mobilized in northern Heilungkiang is prepared to join the campaign against the Japanese and their Chinese puppets.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Closing night, Oil Burner Show, auspices American Oil Burner Association, Mechanics Building, until 10:30.

"Pudding on the Ritz," final performance, Harvard University Hasty Pudding Club annual Spring Show, clubhouse, Holyoke Street, Cambridge, 8:30.

Massachusetts Fisheries Association: Dinner meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Theaters

Opera House—"The New Moon," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Ringer," 8:30.
Hollis Street "The Playboy" and "Rising of the Moon," 8:15.
Tremont—"Confidential Service," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Michael and Mary," film, continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Boston Public Library: Short plays and action songs, direction of Miss Marie W. Laughton, 3:30; concert by Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Joseph H. Wagner, conductor, 3; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Caspy Club, speaking program, Vialle Room, 4.

Boston City Club: Motion picture novelty program, auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 2:30 and 4:30.

Recital of Russian music, home of Mme. Michael Ouspensky, 80 Ivy Street, Brookline, 3:15.

Ford Hall Forum: First of two special meetings, topic: "Haiti: Past and Present," Prof. Rayford W. Logan, speaker, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

New England Association of Railroad Veterans: Annual reunion and "Ladies' Day," Caledonian Hall, 53 Berkeley Street, afternoon.

EVENTS MONDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Heritage Part I," 3; meeting, Indian Lore Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Second of four illustrated lectures, auspices Boston Art Schools, "Black Light and Its Applications," by Prof. George L. Hall, Laboratory of Lighting Research, 739 Boylston Street, 4.

Meeting, Union Ministers, address, "The Norfolk Prison Colony," by Mr. Howard B. Gill, Church of New Jerusalem, 11.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, the Rev. Thomas S. Roy, speaker, on "The Seats of the Mighty," auspices work committee, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Meeting Boston Universalist Ministers, G. B. F. of C., Church of Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 10:45.

Massachusetts Teachers Federation: Annual meeting of delegates, 10, followed by luncheon and speaking program, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building.

Standard Oil Company: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

United Daughters of the Confederacy: Afternoon meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Luncheon meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Illustrated German lecture in series, "Von Gottfried Keller zu den Anfangen des Naturalismus," by Prof. Friedrich von der Leyen, Germanic Museum, Cambridge, 4.

Chinese Mission: Forming of First Chinese Girl Scout Troop in Boston, Oxford Street, 4.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, April 16, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Sunday evening, April 17, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Kedrov Quartet.

Sunday evening, April 17, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor.

Monday evening, April 18, in Jordan Hall, the People's Choral Union.

Tuesday afternoon, April 19, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, April 20, at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, a concert by the London String Quartet and members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Wednesday evening, April 20, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Francis Riley, baritone.

Friday afternoon, April 22, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 23, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Monday evening, April 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, April 26, in Jordan Hall, the men's choir of the Apollo Club.

Thursday evening, April 28, at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, April 29, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, April 29, at the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, a concert by the Bach Cantata Club.

Saturday evening, April 30, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. French textile ornament; paintings by contemporary Canadian artists, opening April 9; Daumier lithographs; Paintings by Shahaku.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Business Men's Art Club of Boston annual exhibition. Through April 23.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—"Spring Flower Show" of water colors and pastels of flowers.

Scherwee Studio, 605 Boylston Street—General print show.

Jordan Marsh Company, Jordan Marsh Annex — Exhibition of Contemporary American Art.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—An exhibition of oils, water colors and miniatures by Lawrence E. Kupferman, Ray Weiss and Minna Weiss Zellner.

Cassen Art Galleries, 572 Boylston Street—Paintings by Emile Gruppe.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; moderate west to north winds; minimum temperature tonight near 34.

Maine: Cloudy, possibly with rain in extreme east portion tonight; Sunday partly cloudy and slightly cooler.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; cooler Sunday.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler in north portion Sunday.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds; overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	54	Montreal	34	38
Bismarck	38	54	Nantucket	40	46
Boston	38	46	New Orleans	62	72
Buffalo	32	38	New York	42	50
Calgary	32	56	Norfolk, Va.	46	56
Charleston	56	68	North Platte	40	72
Chicago	44	52	Philadelphia	42	56
Cincinnati	50	60	Phoenix, Ariz.	58	92
Denver	44	72	Pittsburgh	40	50
Eastport, Me.	38	44	Portland, Me.	36	42
Hatteras	58	58	Raleigh	50	62
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. April 15	76	74	St. Louis	54	70
			St. Paul	44	60
Helena, Mont.	34	40	Salt Lake City	48	64
Huron, S. D.	42	70	San Francisco	54	62
Jacksonville	60	68	SantaFe, N.M.	38	64
Kansas City	56	76	Seattle	48	62
Key West	70	78	Tampa	62	70
Los Angeles	54	78	Washington	44	56
Memphis	58	68	Wichita, Kan.	60	74
Miami, Fla.	64	78	Williston, N.D.	42	50

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 16.
B—Maximum April 15.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 7:24 p. m., Sunday 7:46 a. m.
Height of tides 8.9 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:56 p. m.

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The MARCH of the NATIONS

(Week's Heart of History)

(Continued from Page 1)

30,000 female voters turning what has sometimes been a warlike occasion into a fête day.

SOVIET RUSSIA, having just seen failure of its huge undertaking to pattern Henry Ford in cheap production of automobiles, is shaken by discovery that its three chief basic industries—coal, metals, transportation—are dropping behind the pace in the final year of the first Five-Year Plan.

SPAIN celebrates the first anniversary of the Republic, feeling it has done some pretty tall democratic striding in 12 months—after 1200 years of a monarchy's repressive methods.

SWEDEN finds irregularities in the books of the Ivar Kreuger concerns and endeavors to prevent unfortunate financial repercussions.

SWITZERLAND interrupts Geneva's international talk of hard times to announce a lowering of the interest rate to one-half of 1 per cent, in the hope that somebody will make use of the surplus funds in its banks.

THE FAR EAST and the world are startled by a declaration from Gen. Ma Chan-shan that he deserted the Manchurian Chinese army and became War Minister in the Manchukuo Cabinet in order to obtain Japan's plans for retaining Manchuria and, if necessary, fighting Soviet Russia and the United States, which plans he is ready to lay before the League of Nations.

THE IRISH FREE STATE finds the return to Gaelic not so easy, school children quickly forgetting what they are taught because of nowhere to practice it, and only 5 out of 18 officials, after three years of study, being able to pass a language test.

THE PHILIPPINES, viewing a current deficit of $8,500,000, cut down expenses by dropping 500 of the 7000 members of the crack Philippine Constabulary.

THE UNITED STATES celebrates Pan-American Day, learns that quick freezing of foods is growing toward a major industry, finds that the back seat driver really prevents motor mishaps, sees the Senate start investigation of the Stock Exchange, hears Congressional leaders join the President in opposition to the war veterans' cash bonus and begin to agree with him on drastic means for slashing the cost of federal government.

TURKEY goes in for budget balancing with a 30 per cent demand on its wage-earners, making them most heavily taxed workers in existence.

The Family of Nations finds, at the end of a busy week, that a certain disarmament fact looms large—that if it can follow definite talk with definite arms reduction, it can hope to make definite and immediate progress out of most of its other worries.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months $4.50; three months $2.25; one month, 75c Single copies 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Black Tube to Plumb Secrets of Northern Lights

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

ENGLISH INVESTIGATORS PREPARE FOR EXPEDITION TO FORT RAE

At a spot in northern Canada reported colder than the north pole, a small group will set up a base for photographing the Aurora Borealis and measuring its distance from the earth. They expect to remain 12 months. Shown above are three members of the party, Mr. L. J. Kennedy, left, Mr. P. A. Sheppard and Mr. W. A. Grinstead, examining a magnetometer.

Stimson Sees World Issues in Near View

(Continued from Page 1)

in that area—the problem widens to the whole field of reparations and debts.

Certainly the American administration will not open conversations on this, the most delicate of all issues. But Mr. Stimson is a polite statesman and he will not refuse to answer the Europeans when indiscreet questions leap from the tips of their eager tongues. His replies may determine the results of the Lausanne conference on reparations in June and with them the destiny of east Europe.

Statesmen never had a bigger task than those confronting Mr. Stimson and his colleagues at the helms of other foreign offices who have taken the road to Geneva. The American Secretary looked extremely fit and eager. He likes his château of Bessinge, a couple of miles from Geneva, where, overlooking the whole range of the Alps and the whole sweep of Lake Leman, he can have the solitude which he seeks at every conference.

There are more than historic memories walking in the salons and shady promenades of Mr. Stimson's château, for it was the home of Theodore de Beze, who after John Calvin, was the greatest leader of the Calvinist Reformation. His descendants own the château and it is a veritable museum of the Protestant Reformation. Mr. Stimson's own rugged determination is likely to find sympathy in the innumerable reminders of this setting. Mr. Stimson invited Sir John Simon to lunch after expecting only to entertain the American delegation.

Lampson Plan Rejected

The Committee of Nineteen sought intensively in a long secret meeting to assist the Sino-Japanese negotiations at Shanghai by attempting to expedite withdrawal of Japanese troops. Members definitely rejected the formula presented by Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, which proposed to give the Japanese six months.

Such an extensive lapse of time was considered by the smaller states as excessive, and any fixing of date was opposed because it admitted the right of the Japanese to remain for that period. Rather the committee stressed Paragraph 3 of the armistice negotiations, which declares evacuation possible "when normal relations are restored."

Since the Chinese define this condition as realizable immediately and the Japanese push it to an indefinite limit, the Assembly is attempting to place the decision in neutral hands, either through the mixed commission which is now sitting in Shanghai, or some League body.

On the whole, the Assembly's committee sympathized with the Chinese in the evacuation negotiations and did its best to assist in obtaining Japanese withdrawal without extorting political conditions. M. Paul Hymans of Belgium, president of the committee, is drafting a resolution which, after discussions here with the Chinese and Japanese, will be issued early next week.

Theaters

"The Playboy"

At the Hollis Street Theater last night, the Abbey Players presented for the first time in the present engagement Synge's "The Playboy of the Western World," preceded by Lady Gregory's "The Rising of the Moon."

Apparently the objections to "The Playboy," which formerly led to hard words and rioting, have been resolved by time. Last night a large audience followed the play with every evidence of delight in its rich pungencies, and with no sign of protest. It is difficult today to understand why exception was ever taken to it. Surely it is pure comedy, tinged with penetrating satire on human foibles, and, like all the best of the Irish plays, replete with poetry.

The performance did it full justice. The Christie of Mr. Shields, the Pegeen Mike of Miss Crowe and the Michael James of Mr. Fitzgerald were outstanding in a cast remarkable above all for the finish of ensemble which is perhaps the most admirable characteristic of these repertory players.

Lady Gregory's amusing sketch of the fugitive whose subtle tongue and sentimental ballads enlisted the connivance of a police sergeant in his escape came likewise to persuasive realization. Mr. McCormick played the Sergeant, Mr. Dolan the Ballad Singer and Messrs. O'Dea and Shields the policemen. L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

The O'Neill trilogy, "Mourning Becomes Electra," opens a three-weeks engagement at the Colonial Monday.

The Irish Players continue next week at the Hollis, offering Robinson's "The Far-off Hills" Monday, Shiels's "Professor Tim" Tuesday, and repetitions of plays already seen for the rest of the week. There will be an extra matinée Friday of "The Whiteheaded Boy," preceded by "Riders to the Sea."

"Countess Maritza" replaces "The New Moon" at the Boston Opera House next week.

"Michael and Mary" continues another week at the Fine Arts. On Monday evening at 9 o'clock Miss Dana Sieveling and two assistants will give a dance prologue.

The film, "Prince Achmed," will be shown at the Exeter Street Theater next Saturday morning. There will be a preview at 9 o'clock for children.

A "spring stock" company will be open at the Hollis April 25 with "A Church Mouse."

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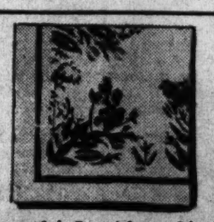
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HOOVER SAYS DARKEST DAY HAS PASSED

(Continued from Page 1)

structure of the nation with its full credit. In nine weeks prior to formation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 655 banks suspended—deducting those subsequently reopening—with deposits of $478,000,000. In nine weeks since its establishment only 77 banks, with total deposits of $25,000,000, have closed, making a reversal of 95 per cent on the side of recovery since the corporation began operating.

Hoarded money has returned to the extent of $250,000,000 since the campaign began two months ago, whereas in the two months previous, about $400,000,000 was withdrawn from the banks.

Last, and possibly most important, it is explained, is the new concerted drive of the Federal Reserve System to force huge sums of additional credit out into the market to ease the money market.

Probably the most striking view of the President is his belief that adoption of the five-day week may be a necessity for business recovery. Industry is now generally working on a two to four-day week.

As for the possible federal economies of $700,000,000, Mr. Hoover feels that to achieve this in a $4,100,000,000 budget where 60 per cent of the items are fixed charges will represent the most drastic move ever attempted by any Government in one year.

Music

Museum Symphony Concert

Last night in the Museum of Fine Arts, Mr. Arthur Fiedler led a band of Boston Symphony Orchestra men through a program to which the audience, numbering over 2000, gave the closest attention. Beginning with the Corelli Suite for strings, the program traversed the Haydn Symphony No. 104 in D Major, Introduction to Act 3, "Lohengrin," and to Act 3, "Die Meistersinger," by Wagner, Prokofieff's "Symphonie Classique," Debussy's "Nuages" and the Second Hungarian Rhapsody by Liszt.

Amid baronial settings, the Corelli and Haydn assumed, unexpectedly, new endowments. The informal atmosphere of pillared hall, and audience in groups, recalled the stories of other days and other performances when royalty found the maintenance of orchestras an amusing hobby. The music last night sounded remarkably well, considering that the museum was not designed for the purpose of offering concerts. The well-played pair of "Introductions" by Wagner made excellent transition to the always sprightly and ever appreciated Prokofieff "Symphonie Classique." The very evident interest of a cosmopolitan audience should encourage the continuance of such concerts as these. There is, apparently, a place for them among the artistic enterprises in Boston.

G. M. S.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. W. T. Eubank, Hampton, Va.
Mrs. F. R. Benson, Newport News, Va.
Mrs. William E. Howes, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Sadie S. Prechtel, Baltimore, Md.
Otto Felten Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. A. H. Fick, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma Felten, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. George Sidwell, Chelsea, Mich.
George Sidwell, Chelsea, Mich.
C. S. Rogers, Chelsea, Mich.
Mrs. Bessie R. Huntley, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Clarence V. Price, Montclair, N. J.
Clarence V. Price, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Marcus B. Clements, Kenmore, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha S. Blanc, Long Branch, N. J.
Mrs. Rae B. Ruhl, Los Vegas, Nev.
Fannie L. Richards, Detroit, Mich.
J. M. Scovil, Saint John, N. B.
Miss Helen C. Scovil, Saint John, N. B.
Mrs. Elfriede Kindermani, Bronx, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie Temple, New York, N. Y.
Henry Ober, Fairfield, Conn.
Alice E. Ernst, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Marjorie K. Noble, W. Medford, Mass.
Florence G. Harkness, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Florence Horstman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Hyrtendal Perley, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Madeline E. Rebele, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Julius Michel, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Leanor Michel, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. K. Brown, Roxbury, Mass.
Miss Stella Sylvia Malay, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Edna S. Blanchard, Highland Park, Ill.
M. A. Blanchard, Highland Park, Ill.
M. R. Apgar, Rutherford, N. J.

HOOVER SAYS DARKEST DAY HAS PASSED

(Continued from Page 1)

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READING OVER RADIO

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, is presenting each Tuesday afternoon, under the direction of its Committee on Publication, from 3:30 to 4 o'clock, eastern time, the Good Cheer Service of WBSO, the Babson Statistical Organization station in Needham, Mass.

The program consists of a short musical prelude and readings from the Bible and from the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and from other authorized Christian Science literature, appropriately interspersed with musical numbers. WBSO operates on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 326 meters, with a power of 500 watts.

ISSUE OF $24,000,000 IN BONDS IS HELD UP

Authority for the Boston Metropolitan District Commisaion to issue bonds amounting to $24,600,000, to cover temporary loans required in purchasing certain preferred stock of the Boston Elevated Railway, has not yet been granted by the Public Utilities Commission and, for this reason, the notes were defaulted Thursday.

It was announced, however, that the holders of these notes would be reimbursed for the delay at the rate of 6 per cent. The utilities commission argued that it was not given sufficient time to consider the question and furthermore it did not quite agree with the terms of refinancing proposed by the District Commission.

B. & M. TO DISCONTINUE ANOTHER BRANCH LINE

Passenger trains on the central Massachusetts branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, between Oakdale and Northampton, will be discontinued after April 24, it was announced yesterday with the granting by the Public Utilities Commission of a petition from the railroad.

With operating losses averaging $47 a day on this line, the commission decided that "in order to maintain railroad service as a whole, operations which are unprofitable must be reduced to a minimum." The order affects Hadley, Amherst, Belchertown, Bondsville, Ware, Gilbertville, Wheelwright, Barre, Coldbrook, Rutland and Jefferson, which towns, the commission pointed out, have adequate bus service or connections with other towns and lines.

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UNITED STATES POLICIES TO BE INSTITUTE TOPIC

America's Attitude in European and Far East Issues to Be Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 16—American economic and political policies in Europe and the Far East, clarified by events of 1931, will constitute the main subject of discussion at the Institute of Politics, which opens here July 28, according to Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College and chairman of the institute.

"The general principles," Dr. Garfield says, "though not the details of our relations with western Europe and the Far East, and our attitude toward the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations, have been restated by the Administration in such a way as to indicate a new orientation of our policy."

As to the coöperation between the United States and the League of Nations in a settlement of the Far Eastern dispute, Dr. Garfield says it appears that "we have adopted identical policies."

Need of Coöperation

Dr. Garfield noted that one conviction which seems to be spreading widely is that of the necessity of thorough-going international coöperation for the solution of existing difficulties. In his opinion the virtues of economic isolation are being questioned, together with the effectiveness of those measures based upon economic isolation which are designed to bring about restoration of prosperity.

"We were surprised," he continues, "at the reaction of the French nation to the moratorium last June, and we were pained at the seizure of Manchuria in September and October. The moratorium, we thought, was a harmless method of helping our debtors. The Japanese evidently hoped that the seizure of Manchuria would be a harmless method of solving some of their unsettled questions with China.

"Misunderstandings of these kinds need to be discussed and it is around these misunderstandings that the program of the coming session of the institute has been built."

Round Table Conferences

Round table conferences will be conducted as follows: "American Foreign Policy," by Prof. John H. Williams of Harvard University; "A New Economic Era," by Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and Prof. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard; "The Present Position of the Credit Problem," by Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics; "Contrasts in Latin-American Civilization," by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan of the Institute of International Education; "The Peace Treaties and the Map of Europe," by Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmitt of University of Chicago; and "Sino-Japanese Relations in Eastern Asia," by Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University.

There also will be five series of lectures on national and international economic problems, and two general conferences will be held for discussion of each of the round table subjects. The institute closes Aug. 25.

Economy Stores Take Gray-United

Purchase of the Gray-United chain stores by the Economy Grocery Stores is announced by Mr. Sidney Rabinovitz, chairman of the board, and treasurer. The transaction, which included 107 stores and 31 meat divisions, gives the Economy company a chain of about 600 store units stretching from Boston to Springfield and to points in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

At a banquet tomorrow evening, employees coming to the company from the Gray stores will be told that they need not fear loss of their jobs. Since the transaction, Mr. Rabinovitz said in his announcement, there has been some concern by Gray employees that the deal might result in their removal, but assurance is given that all will be kept on the pay roll.

Two hundred and eleven prices which were in effect in the Gray stores, will be reduced 20 per cent to conform with standard Economy prices, Mr. Rabinovitz said. Personnel will continue to be a first consideration as has been the company's policy since its establishment in 1915 with nine stores. Wages, he continued, have not been reduced all through adverse business years, and it is hoped that raises will be made before the end of 1932. Annual sales of Gray-United for 1931 totaled about $2,500,000 while the Economy company averages approximately $14,000,000 annually.

HARVARD LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY FREE

Harvard Observatory announces four lectures on astronomical subjects to be delivered at the annual series of "open nights" to which the public is admitted free of charge. Weather permitting, opportunity to observe through one of the large telescopes will be given. Admission tickets must be obtained by writing to the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, and inclosing a stamped envelope. Only one will be granted to each applicant and for only one lecture.

"Celestial Distances and Their Measurements" is the subject for April 20, to be delivered by Mr. F. D. Miller; "The Magellanic Clouds: Our Neighboring Galaxies," on April 25, by Miss Jenka Mohr; "The Coming Solar Eclipse," on April 26, by Dr. Leon Campbell; and "How Stars Vary in Light," by Dr. L. V. Robinson, April 28.

FUND OF BOSTON Y. M. C. A. IS $18,445

Contributions received by the Boston Young Men's Christian Association in its campaign to raise $115,750 were announced at a luncheon yesterday at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, showing that $18,445 or 25 per cent of the goal had been received.

Groups reporting included five of the city divisions. Mr. T. Grafton Abbott, president of the Boston "Y," presided.

'Here, Uncle, Let Me Help You Balance Your Budget'

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGE GIRLS GET PRACTICAL ART TEACHING

Mount Holyoke Has Class of Six Students Engaged in Sculpture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 16—Learning by doing is the guiding policy in a course intended to develop artistic appreciation and æsthetic judgment which is conducted in an inconspicuous corner in the Dwight Art Memorial Building at Mount Holyoke College for students interested in sculpture.

Twice a week throughout the academic year, six students majoring in the department of art and archæology meet in a low-ceilinged room for study and actual practice in modeling.

The studio laboratory is lighted by large northern windows. The walls are lined with burlap on which hang plaster casts of heads, single figures and small groups. Small easels displaying heads and figures in relief meet the glance from every corner. On the table, around which the six students sit with their instructor, Prof. Florence W. Foss, are figurines in red or gray pasteline showing a figure in action.

The atmosphere of the sculptor's studio is further accentuated by the workmanlike but gay-colored smocks of the little group of students and the anatomical terms in which the members of the group criticize the execution of the assignment given out to each of them at the class of the previous week.

The course has been specially planned by Professor Foss to meet two needs in the future work of the student. First, to enable students who plan for graduate work in fine arts with emphasis in history or sculpture to have tools for the investigation of problems of attribution, to enable them to see accurately and to analyze a sculptor's artistic style.

In the second place the course has great value for students who plan for practical art work. Among students who have had this work at Mount Holyoke there are at least three who have gone into professional sculpture and others, at least, are equipped for such work should the creative impulse prove strong enough.

The course described in the college catalogue as "Elements of Sculptural Expression" is a course in the critical appreciation of sculpture, conducted not by guide book or lecture method, but by the experimental studio methods based on a practical investigation of the problems which confront the sculptor.

CITY WOMEN'S CLUBS HOLD CELEBRATION

Mrs. David A. Westcott of the Dorchester Women's Club was elected president of the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs at the annual meeting yesterday at the Hotel Statler.

A reception to the outgoing and incoming officers followed the voting and the club celebrated its twenty-ninth anniversary with a special luncheon. Among the speakers were Mrs. Frank P. Bennett Jr., first vice-president of the state federation, and Mrs. George W. Perkins, its founder and first president.

OLD WORCESTER LINE TROLLEYS TO LEAVE ROAD

Railway to Substitute Bus Service From That City to Boston

Collectors of antiques, who would like to add a trolley car or perhaps a snowplow to their accumulation of treasures, can obtain such, probably for nothing more than carting charges, by applying to the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company after tomorrow night.

Or novelty seekers, who are willing to risk being termed "old-fashioned" for the sake of a free trolley ride, may line themselves along the Framingham-to-Boston rapid transit route after 10:30 p. m., Sunday night, and board one of a cavalcade of trolley cars which will be dispatched from Framingham to signalize the final rumble of steel against steel on one of the oldest trolley services in New England.

This trip, by no means, will be in the nature of a celebration of the transfer of the service from steel wheels to rubber tires, but rather will it stand in the light of a tribute, officials declare, to the vehicle that has faithfully served its allotted time in the progress of transportation. Further, it calls attention to a general trend to scrap the trolley in favor of bus lines.

Selectmen of Framingham, Natick and other towns along the line will bid farewell to the "old faithfuls" in no less an appropriate manner than to ride in them from Framingham to Boston and return. The consort leaves Framingham Center at 10:30 and the return spurt will be made frm Boston at midnight.

The shift to rubber tires has been made imperative by the work of construction on the new super-express highway which, when completed, will run from Worcester to Chestnut Hill, Boston. Completion of the Framingham-to-Worcester section of the road a year ago ended that portion of the trolley service. Purchase of the railway's final right of way was engineered recently by state officials and the work on the last stretch of the highway will be rushed through as rapidly as possible.

Buses will run every hour and every half hour at peak periods of the day, and on certain local stretches where traffic is heavy. A shuttle bus will run every hour along the proposed new highway, taking the required detours so as to furnish transportation for those who might otherwise be left high and dry. Through Worcester-to-Boston service is obtainable on the turnpike route of the bus lines.

The Boston-Worcester Street Railway Company provides an interesting illustration of the transformation of trolley lines into the bus lines. The bus offers a much broader field for expansion with no right of ways needed and no laying of tracks required before they can start functioning. As a result, this formerly local trolley company has developed into a bus concern operating lines to Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, beside its Boston and Worcester lines and several local branch routes. Cost of operating buses figure about the same as trolleys, but the capital invested is less for the bus and they are speedier and less cumbersome to handle, officials explained.

Nevertheless, when the sparks fly skyward from the charred ruins of the obsolete box cars, there will be a flutter of reminiscences along the Boston and Worcester route.

NASH SALES TAKE BIG JUMP IN MARCH

Nash sales of motorcars in March were equal to the combined sales of the company for December, January and February, according to a report issued by the company today. Retail sales last week were more than in any single week since September, 1930, in Boston, Mr. Harold C. Hart, president of the New England branch, declared.

Throughout the country, Nash sales for the last week in March and the first in April were more than in any similar period since early in 1931, it was learned. These increased sales were attributed to buying by those who aim to help relieve conditions plus the desire of others to buy while the buying will save them money.

STATE RESTORES CUT WAGE SCALE

CONCORD, N. H., April 16 (AP)—Restoration of wages scales in the State Highway Department, which were in effect prior to a reduction last week of approximately 10 per cent, was announced yesterday.

The reëstablishment of the old scale resulted from opposition of Gov. John G. Winant and his council to state wage reductions.

'Beer Boulevard' Is Graphic Picture of Days of Saloon

'Prohibition Fair' Visualizes Evidence of Great Social and Economic Advances Under Dry Laws

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 16 — A graphic and convincing comparison of the days of the saloon and of conditions since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment is ready for view at the Prohibition Fair at the Washington Auditorium here.

Held in conjunction with a "Constitutional Convention of Women," called by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, for April 17-19, the fair is designed to answer dynamically the major criticisms of prohibition.

The 12,000,000 organized women in the nine national organizations represented on Mrs. Peabody's commission are pledged to the "Constitution, observance and law." This year's meeting will be a rally to face attacks of the wets.

Beer Boulevard

"Beer Boulevard, Repeal Road," directs the sign post pointing to the side of the fair portraying conditions under the wet régime, where exhibits center around a genuine old-fashioned saloon, once in use in the vicinity of the Navy Yard here. The saloon is complete from its swinging doors and brass rail to the rows of liquor bottles and free lunch. Taking "Constitution Avenue," on the other side of the fair, one winds up at an up-to-date soda fountain where soft drinks are dispensed.

Three well-furnished rooms are labeled "The House That Beer Built." The cost of six beers a day for a year at 60 cents a day, or $219, will buy this material basis of a good home, it is explained. A new eight-cylinder Ford close by represents another avenue into which the workers' pay may be directed when it cannot buy liquor. Corresponding on the other side of the fair is a sagging, battered, poorly furnished house of the man who spent his earnings on liquor.

Answering the arguments of the wets that the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment exceeds the authority of the Constitution in regulating personal rights, a motion-picture machine throws on a screen in succession 87 other "Thou shalt nots" embodied in the Constitution.

Another frequent wet contention that prohibition was "put over" when the soldiers were in the trenches is answered in a scene between a soldier and his mother. With a mechanical voice, the mother reminds her son that the Congress which framed the prohibition amendment was elected five years before the United States entered the war.

Youth Exhibit

A youth exhibit displays photographs of various college leaders and what they say about the reduction of drinking in the educational institutions of the country. An enforcement exhibit calls attention to the high standards of the work of the Prohibition Bureau under Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock. A "lawless lane of liquor" leads back to pictures of cocktail parties, showing that the buyer in the end is responsible for the bootlegger, the rumrunner and the still operator.

A United States savings bank on "Beer Boulevard" advertises its savings in 1914 at $9,000,000,000. On Constitution Avenue stands the counterpart of the dry era with deposits of $28,000,000,000.

A political note is introduced in an exhibit which declares "to be elected President this year a candidate must be more concerned about fence rails than foot rails."

Down the center of the fair runs a show case displaying a wide variety of articles lending to everyday comfort that illustrate what would be lost were $2,000,000,000 worth of purchasing power diverted to the purchase of beer on which the Government would raise a comparatively small revenue.

Patrons of the fair will be further entertained with a free showing of the motion picture "Ten Nights in a Barroom."

AUSTRALIA FACES £21,000,000 DEFICIT

MELBOURNE, Vic., April 16 (AP)—Australia's budget deficit for 1932-33 probably will reach £21,000,000, the Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph A. Lyons, told the conference of Premiers Thursday.

This does not include provision for £5,000,000, due in the event that the Hoover moratorium on international debts is not prolonged, he said.

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Men (4 styles) Women (7 styles)

DAREX Soles—or Spikes

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6 tall linings
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2. Suede leathers—all shades—Talon fasteners or buttons 12.75
3. Ladies' Woolen or Wash Knickers 2.95 to 5.00
   Polo Shirts — pure worsted 2.95
4. Jodhpurs—or Breeches for the whole family 4.50 to 16.50
5. & 7. Riding Boots or Jodhpur Boots 9.75 to 18.00
6. Men's White Polo Breeches 7.50
8. & 9. Suede or Chamois Pullovers and Sleeveless Coats 5.00 to 10.75
10. Riding Coats 13.50, 16.50 & 19.50
11. Crushable Felt Riding Hats 4.50
12. Belt with Bronze Stirrup and crop buckle 1.50
    Compass Belt 1.50
    Braided Belt 2.50

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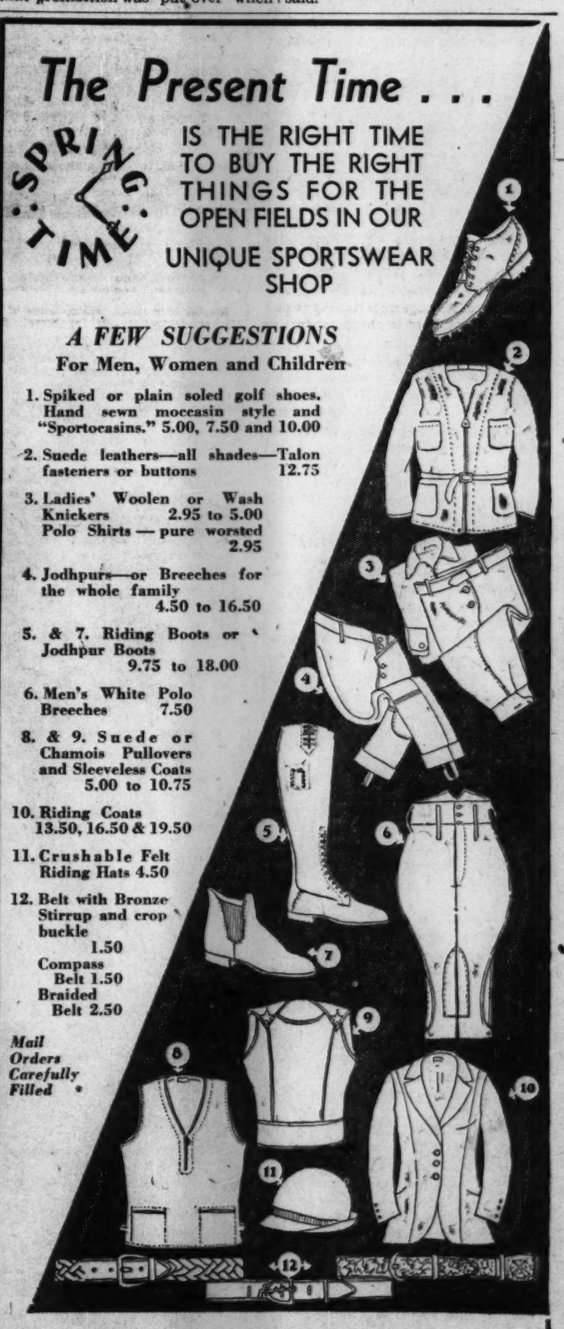

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

TROJANS LOOK TO OLYMPICS

Southern California Athletes Delay Serious Training This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 16—With an eye on the Olympic Games rather than the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. events, University of Southern California's championship track and field squad, under Coach D. B. Cromwell, delayed the beginning of serious training past the dates set for practice meets this spring.

In a statement made recently Coach Cromwell voiced the opinion that the Trojans' job this year is more than to win intercollegiate victories; it is to help the United States win an international victory. He said:

"Although we lost some of the finest competitors and champions in Trojan history, Southern California still has enough left from its championship team of 1931 to figure strongly in the big meets of the coming season. Despite the fact that he has twice already run the 100-yard dash in the world's record time of 9.4s., F. C. Wykoff '32 hopes to reach his greatest peak during the 1932 season.

"W. N. Graber '33, pole-vaulter, R. A. Barber '32, broad-jumper, and R. H. Hall '32, weight-thrower, are Olympic possibilities, and I hope that A. H. Woessner '32, quarter-miler, and several other Trojan athletes who are without the reputations of the S. C. stars, will also be material for the games.

"Our aim this year is to help Uncle Sam as much in the Olympiad as we can, and for that reason our training period is starting later than usual so that the athletes will not reach their peak until the games approach."

If any university is in a position to offer material for the United States team, it should be Southern California, for this institution possesses not only brilliant performers, but a well-balanced team that is defending champion of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. for the second consecutive year, defender of the National Collegiate A. A. A. championship for the second time, and holder of three important regional championships.

Without question, Wykoff, co-captain of this year's squad, is the most promising Trojan athlete, and because of the fact that he holds the unofficial 100-yard dash record of 9.4 seconds he will enter the 100-meter dash in the Olympic Games as a favorite to win. Wykoff's best time for the 220-yard dash is 20.8 seconds, and he is determined to establish a better mark this year.

Other Trojan sprinters are A. F. Koenig '34, L. H. Ball '34, and R. M. Delby '32. In an early meet this year Ball placed second to Wykoff in the 100 in 9.6s. Koenig has a mark of 9.8 in the hundred and has shown great promise, according to Cromwell.

With the exception of Woessner, Southern California will probably be rather weak in the 440-yard dash. Woessner placed third in the I. A. A. A. last year, running the event in approximately 47.8s. The only other candidate of any promise is R. P. Read '34, who is capable of running the quarter in about 50s.

W. P. McGeagh '32, outstanding candidate for the half-mile, has not yet rounded into shape, and consequently the burden in this event falls on Richard Wehner '33.

In the mile the Trojans will rely again on C. J. Halstead '32, who is running his third and last year for S. C. Last season Halstead set a new Trojan record of 4m. 19.4s.

Southern California is well fortified in the low hurdles, having four capable performers in J. A. Payne '32, W. H. Carls '32, E. A. Ablowich '34 and N. P. Paul '34. Carls won the I. A. A. A. A. in 1930 at 23.7 seconds, and placed second in the N. C. A. A. last year. Payne has run the 220-yard low hurdles in the excellent time of 23.4s. and will be a capable running mate for Carls Ablowich and Paul ran the race in about 24s.

In the high hurdles are E. C. Welsh '33 and W. S. Stokes '32. Welsh has a mark of 14.6s., but does not run consistently under 15s., while Stokes runs between 15s. and 15.2s.

R. H. Hall is the only outstanding Trojan candidate in the shotput and discus throw. His best mark in the shotput is 49ft. 9in., and he has thrown the discus more than 155ft. He won both events in the N. C. A. A. last summer and won the shotput in the I. A. A. A. A. There is a possibility that he will gain a place on the American Olympic squad.

One of the most promising Southern California athletes is W. N. Graber, who won the pole vault in the I. A. A. A. A. last summer with a record-making vault of 14ft. ½in. Many believe that Graber, who is adjudged one of America's hopes in the Olympics, will not only break the world's record but establish a mark of 14ft. 6in. this year.

In the broad jump Cromwell's outstanding candidate is R. A. Barber, who set a new I. A. A. A. A. record of 25ft. 3½in. last year. Barber is not only the best broad jumper on the Pacific coast, but is an excellent prospect for the Olympic team.

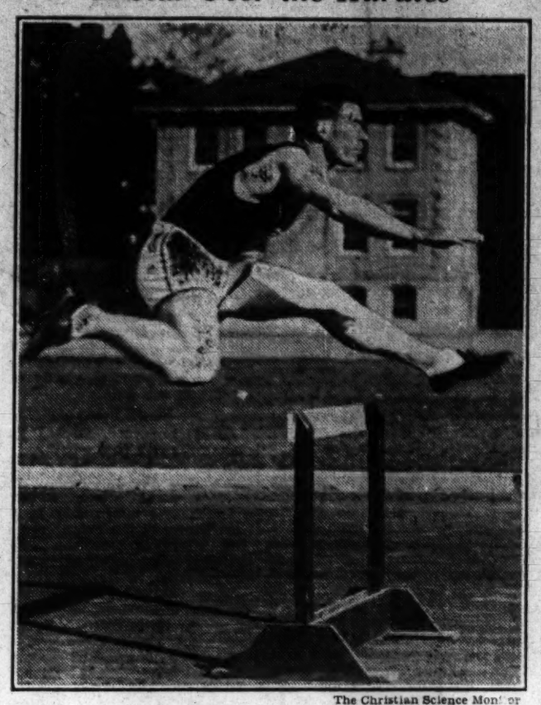
In J. D. Stewart '32, W. E. Brannan '33, and R. L. Van Osdel '33, Southern California has unquestionably the greatest intercollegiate high jump team in the United States. All three clear 6ft. 4in. consistently. Van Osdel has a mark of 6ft. 7½ in. over the old stands, while Stewart has a mark of 6ft. 6¼in. over the present standards.

With a mark of 198 feet, Frank Williamson '34, is the leading candidate for the javelin throw. Williamson is a sophomore, and although this is his first year of competition, he is improving consistently and has several unofficial marks of over 200 feet.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Indiana 7, Xavier 1.
Iowa 13, Northwestern 10.
Kansas 12, Kansas City 3.
Stanford 10, U. C. L. A. 3.
West Virginia 10, Fairmont State 3.
Wisconsin 10, Notre Dame 3.
Yale 2, Columbia 1.

A Star Over the Hurdles



The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAM H. CARLS '32
University of Southern California Track Team.

California Title Won by Hollywood

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE 1932 CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYOFF—FINAL

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Hollywood	4	0	3	23	20	8
San Francisco	3	0	4	20	23	6

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

Year	Champion	Runnerup
1926	Palais de Glace	Richfield
1927	Globe	Winter Garden
1928	Hollywood	Richfield
1929	Oakland Sheiks	San Francisco
1930	Oakland Sheiks	Los Angeles
1931	Oakland Sheiks	Oakland Checkers
1932	Hollywood	San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 16—The playoff series of the California Hockey League was tied at three games all April 9, when Ross Miller of the 'Frisco Rangers scored a goal that gave his team a 3-to-2 victory over the Hollywood Stars. The game was played at the northern city, and was well attended.

Louis Coupez took a pass from Blythe for the opening score. The second period was very fast and soon after the opening whistle, Bond, of the Rangers, tied the count with a pass from Miller. Vokes of the home club received loud applause as his solo effort put the northern team in the lead. Chuck Dunn of Hollywood was left uncovered in the third period and made a neat conversion of Jack Walker's pass. The summary:

SAN FRANCISCO	HOLLYWOOD
Vokes, Ellis, lw	rw, Dunn, Johnson
Huffman, Miller, c	c, Dyck, Evans
Buckles, McDonald, rw	lw, Blythe, McQuaig
J. Bond, Lloyd Cook, ld	rd, Walker
Harris, rd	ld, Coupez
York, g	g, Robertson

Score—San Francisco 3, Hollywood 2. Goals—Bond, Vokes, Miller for San Francisco; Coupez, Dunn for Hollywood. Assists—Miller, Harris for San Francisco; Blythe, Walker for Hollywood. Referee—Fred J. Ion of Seattle. Time—Three 20m. periods and 4 minutes overtime.

April 11, at Iceland Rink in San Francisco, the Hollywood team became the 1932 champion of the California Hockey League by winning the deciding game of the playoff, 4 to 2.

The third period saw the downfall of the Rangers, when the Stars launched one of the fiercest assaults of the series, three goals resulting as the Ranger defense was torn wide open. A goal by Eddie Vokes was the feature of the Rangers, play, a conversion of Buckles' pass, the latter accepting a lightning rebound of Huffman's shot at Goalie Robertson. The summary:

HOLLYWOOD	SAN FRANCISCO
Blythe, McQuaig, lw	rw, Buckles, McDonald
Dyck, Evans, c	c, Huffman, Miller
Dunn, Johnson, rw	lw, Vokes, Ellis
Coupez, ld	rd, Harris
Walker, rd	ld, J. Bond, Lloyd Cook
Robertson, g	g, York

Score—Hollywood 4, San Francisco 2. Goals—Johnson, Walker, Blythe, McQuaig for Hollywood; Vokes, Huffman for San Francisco. Assists—Evans, Coupez for Hollywood; Buckles for San Francisco. Referee—F. L. Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods.

The Tulsa team of the American Hockey League lost the opening game of a three-game series, April 14, at the Winter Garden in Hollywood, by a score of 6 to 5, its opponent being the Union team of semiprofessionals. The victory was no fluke on the part of Union, which played bang-up hockey and registered two goals on the veteran goalie, McCusker before his mates got organized. Burr Williams and Kendall of St. Louis played with Tulsa, and the former was the big gun of the visitors, taking part in all but one of their goals.

Goals for Union—Peltier from Fallis; Patrick from Wells; Wells from Patrick; Collette from Peltier; Wells; and Peltier from Fallis. For Tulsa—Marker; Williams; Sheppard from Williams; Hansen from Williams; and Williams from Sheppard.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Louisville	4	0	1.000
Kansas City	2	0	1.000
Milwaukee	2	0	1.000
Indianapolis	3	1	.750
Minneapolis	1	3	.250
Columbus	0	2	.000
Toledo	0	2	.000
St. Paul	0	4	.000

RESULTS APRIL 15

Kansas City 7, Columbus 4.
Indianapolis 5, Minneapolis 4.
Milwaukee 11, Toledo 5.
Louisville 6, St. Paul 5.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chattanooga	4	0	1.000
Birmingham	3	1	.750
Memphis	3	1	.750
Atlanta	2	2	.500
Nashville	2	2	.500
Little Rock	1	3	.250
New Orleans	1	3	.250
Knoxville	0	4	.000

RESULTS APRIL 15

Chattanooga 9, Knoxville 7.
Nashville 4, Atlanta 3.
New Orleans 12, Birmingham 8.
Memphis 5, Little Rock 4.

Viking Winner Of Wales Trophy

PRINCE OF WALES TROPHY RACE

Yacht and Skipper	Pts.
Viking, E. H. Trimingham	17
BobKat II, R. B. Meyer	15
Jill, J. S. Johnson	15
Nancy, O. J. Stephens	14
Achilles, J. E. Pearman	11
Lucie, Briggs Cunningham	10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 16—Finishing last in the fourth and final race of the series for the Prince of Wales Trophy, the six-meter yacht Viking owned by the Trimingham brothers of Bermuda and sailed by Eldon H. Trimingham, won that trophy here yesterday, finishing with 17 points to her credit, BobKat II, Robert B. Meyer of the United States, and Nancy, owned by a Seawanhaka Yacht Club syndicate and sailed by O. J. Stephens, tied for second place with 15 points each. Viking finished first in two races, third in another and sixth in another.

The last race of the series was quite unsatisfactory. The buoy at the leeward mark on the course drifted ashore. BobKat II was easily leading the fleet when it was discovered that the marker was out of place and, while the skipper of the BobKat was looking for the missing buoy the skippers of the other yachts had the advantage of turning for home and this resulted in Jill sailed by J. S. Johnson, United States, and Nancy crossing the finish line ahead of BobKat. At a meeting of the skippers held after the race it was voted that the sailing committee declare the race had been finished at the second weather mark instead of resailing it today. As a result the yachts finished in the following order:

FOURTH RACE PRINCE OF WALES TROPHY—Start, 2:30. Course, 6 Miles

Yacht and Country	Finish
BobKat II, United States	3:48:46
Jill, United States	3:49:12
Nancy, United States	3:49:53
Achilles, Bermuda	3:50:08
Lucie, United States	3:51:42
Viking, Bermuda	3:52:46

IOWA NINE DEFEATS NORTHWESTERN 13-10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, April 16—Nine runs collected in the fifth inning enabled the University of Iowa to defeat Northwestern University 13 to 10 in the Hawkeyes' opening Western Conference game here yesterday. W. H. Ricke '33, winning pitcher for the Hawkeyes, hit a home run in the fifth frame with C. G. Schmidt '33, M. B. Riegert '33, and Frank Drager Jr. '34, on bases. The game was called after 6½ innings because of darkness. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Iowa	0	1	3	0	0	0	x	13	8	0
Northwestern	0	0	0	1	4	4	1	10	9	5

Batteries—Ricke, Hein, Stempel and Nelson for Iowa; Harris, Farber and Potter for Northwestern. Winning pitcher—Ricke. Losing pitcher—Harris. Umpire—Michael Schreck. Time—2h. 25m.

BROACA DEFEATS COLUMBIA AGAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 16—Yale topped Columbia again in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League at Baker Field yesterday by a score of 2 to 1 and once again the finished pitching of Johnny Broaca, former Cape Cod League star, was prominent. Bill Wilkens, Columbia pitcher, held the Eli to only seven hits and one earned run; but three errors by his team mates in the ninth inning gave Yale the winning score. Broaca struck out 10, retired the first 10 and the last eight men to face him in order. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	1
Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6

Batteries—Broaca and Maine; Wilkens and Buchanan. Umpires—Browne and Doolan. Time—2h. 4m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	2	0	1.000
Newark	2	1	.667
Reading	2	1	.667
Buffalo	2	1	.667
Baltimore	1	2	.333
Montreal	1	2	.333
Toronto	1	2	.333
Jersey City	0	2	.000

RESULTS APRIL 15

Toronto 8, Newark 1.
Rochester 12, Jersey City 7.
Buffalo 8, Baltimore 4.
Montreal 16, Reading 11.

SCHALK REMEMBERS FERRY

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 16 (AP)—Alfred J. Ferry learned yesterday that Ray Schalk, manager of the Buffalo club of the International League, has remembered the man who discovered him. Ferry was named scout for the Buffalo club

COLLEGE GOLF RESULT

W. & M. 5, Lafayette 1.

HURST'S DRIVE DOWNS GIANTS

Hits Homer With Bases Full—Pirates Best Cardinals

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	2	0	1.000
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Cincinnati	2	2	.500
Chicago	2	2	.500
Pittsburgh	2	2	.500
Brooklyn	1	1	.500
Boston	1	1	.500
New York	0	2	.000

RESULTS APRIL 15

Pittsburgh 9, St. Louis 7.
Chicago 8, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 8, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 7, New York 6.

Burt Shotton's Philadelphia Phillies won their second straight game from John McGraw's New York Giants at the Polo Grounds on Friday, and took undisputed possession of first place in the National League race. The score was 7 to 6. The Pittsburgh Pirates evened their series with the St. Louis Cardinals by virtue of a 9-to-7 victory. Brooklyn and Boston played the second contest of their series and the Dodgers won, 8 to 2. Chicago broke even with the Cincinnati Reds by winning, 8 to 2.

Don Hurst's home run into the right field stands in the eighth inning with three men on base was the drive that defeated the Giants. The New Yorkers found three Philadelphia pitchers for 13 hits, but wasted most of them. Elliott, Holley and Grabowski divided the box work for the winners, Holley getting credit for the victory. The Phillies drove Carl Hubbell out of the box in the eighth inning. Mooney and Walker finished. Mel Ott connected with three hits for the Giants.

The Cardinals used five pitchers in an unsuccessful attempt to stop the Pirates. Johnson started and left the game in the fourth. The Pirates rallied for seven runs in the fourth, an advantage that the champions could not overcome. Lloyd Waner led the Pittsburgh attack with three singles, while brother Paul drove out a triple. Jimmy Collins, however, was the batting star of the day. The young Cardinal went to bat five times and collected a home run and three doubles. Frankie Frisch hit two doubles and a single.

Heavy hitting by Riggs Stephenson and steady pitching by Warnecke put the Cubs on the long end of the score in their game with the Reds. The former hit three doubles and had the Cincinnati pitchers in trouble continually. Warnecke went the distance in the box, and after seeing his plate crossed twice early in the game, tightened up and pitched shutout ball. Charlie Grimm drove in three runs for the Cubs with a double and single. Hemsley's triple also helped.

"Lefty" Clark and Tom Zachary pitched on even terms for the first five innings at Brooklyn, but after that the former was the getter man. The Dodgers solved Boston pitching in the sixth, seventh and eighth and put across enough runs to win. Hack Wilson's home run in the seventh inning with Frederick and Stripp on base was the feature. It was the big outfielder's first hit of the championship season. Wilson, as well as Cuccinello, batted in three runs for the Dodgers. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	—	7	7	1
New York	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1 —	6	13	2

Batteries—Elliott, Holley, Grabowski and Davis; Hubbell, Mooney, Walker and O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Holley. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—Pfirman and Moran. Time—2h. 13m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	1 —	9	14	1
St. Louis	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	—	7	15	3

Batteries—Swift, Brame and Grace; Johnson, Lindsey, Stout, Dean, Teachout and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Brame. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Barr and Reardon. Time—2h. 21m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	1	1 —	8	11	0
Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0 —	2	8	2

Batteries—Warnecke and Hemsley; Hilcher, Ogden, Wysong and Manion. Losing pitcher—Hilcher. Umpires—Quigley and Donnelly. Time—2h. 33m

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	x —	8	9	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1 —	2	8	2

Batteries—Clark and Lopez; Zachary, Frankhouse and Spohrer, Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Zachary. Umpires—Magerkurth, Stark and Klem. Time—2h.

Vines and Allison In Singles Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 16—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., United States grass and clay court champion, and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, advanced to the final round in the fourteenth annual North and South tennis singles championship at the Pinehurst Country Club yesterday.

Vines won his semifinal-round match from John W. Van Ryn of Orange, N. J., defeating the defending titleholder in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2, while Allison scored a victory over Francis X. Shields of Sleepy Hollow, N. Y., after the battle went to an extra set. The score: 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1.

The national champion was playing in improved form in contrast to his early play this year on the Pacific coast and in the Southwest. He left few openings for his opponent, and had Van Ryn chasing back and forth along the baseline in an effort to keep Vines' swift drives in play. Vines advanced to the semifinals through the default of R. Berkeley Bell of New York, former Texan. Van Ryn had moved ahead by defeating J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., 7—5, 6—4.

Allison advanced to the semifinals yesterday after defeating Eugene H. McCauliff of New York, who took the first set from Allison with the loss of only one game. In the second the Texan found his service and proceeded to win the match at 6—3, 7—5. McCauliff never gave up the battle. He held a 4—0 lead in the deciding set and then started the fifth game with service. Allison, however, stood by his guns and made it 4-all. Hard work and determination to go after everything gave Allison three more games for victory.

Miss Virginia B. Rice of Boston advanced to the final round in women's singles and will meet Mrs. John W. Van Ryn for the title. Miss Rice defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia yesterday, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, and Mrs. Van Ryn scored a 6—2, 6—4 victory over Miss Anne Page of Philadelphia. The summary:

NORTH AND SOUTH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., won from R. Berkeley Bell, New York, by default.

John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., defeated J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., 7—5, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields, Sleepy Hollow, N. Y., defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Wilmer L. Alison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Eugene H. McCauliff, New York, 1—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Semifinal Round

Vines defeated Van Ryn, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.
Alison defeated Shields, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Harvey Harris, Raleigh, and Walter Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., won by default from Bell and Mangin.

Hall and McCauliff defeated H. D. Vail, Glen Cove, L. I., and J. F. Stockton, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

Allison and Van Ryn defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, and Lenoir C. Wright, Charlotte, 6—1, 6—4.

Vines and Shields defeated John Higgins and Robert Higgins, Red Bank, N. J., 6—2, 6—1.

SEMIFINAL ROUND

Hall and McCauliff defeated Harris and Levitan, 6—3, 6—3.

Allison and Van Ryn defeated Vines and Shields, 7—5, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., defeated Miss Ann Page, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Hilleary and Miss Rice defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, and Miss Eliza Coxe, Asheville, 7—5, 6—2.

Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Page defeated Mrs. R. H. Morris, Boston, and Miss Virginia Cross, Providence, 6—2, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Miss Rice and Fred C. Baggs, New York, won from Mrs. Morris and C. Chaffee, Bronxville, by default.

Mrs. Van Ryn and Pitz-Eugene Dixon, Philadelphia, defeated Dr. and Mrs. P. B. Hawk, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Hilleary and McCauliff defeated Miss Eliza Coxe, Asheville, and Vail, 8—7, 6—2, 7—5.

Miss Page and G. C. Shafer, Philadelphia, won by default.

Semifinal Round

Mrs. Van Ryn and Dixon defeated Miss Rice and Baggs, 6—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Hilleary and McCauliff defeated Miss Page and Shafer, 7—5, 9—7.

A NEW INFIELD FOR WILDCATS

Several Shifts Are Made in Northwestern Nine's Lineup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., April 16—Development of a new infield is one of the chief problems of the baseball coach, P. C. Stewart, at Northwestern University. There has been a complete shake-up, due to the graduation of three stars and the shifting of the veterans caused by the appearance of more gifted sophomores. The Wildcats, who were third in games won and lost, and also third in team batting last year, expect to do as well this season, perhaps better, in view of the addition of a left-hand pitcher of unusual promise.

Northwestern's new infield combination is composed of Co-Capt. H. Y. Crizevsky '32 at first base; M. E. Remus '33 at second; Roy Auguston '34 at shortstop, and Phillip Seghi '33 at third. G. D. Potter '34 is the catcher. This represents a complete shift caused mostly by the graduation of L. E. Oliphant '31, veteran first baseman; J. R. Dempsey '31, shortstop, and D. F. Schuette '31, third baseman.

Co-Captain Crizevsky, regular catcher last season, was moved to first, because Potter, football quarterback, is considered more talented and most valuable behind the bat.

Remus would have been the regular second baseman last season except for a circumstance which kept him out of play most of the season. Auguston looks good at shortstop. Seghi played second base last year and will probably get the regular call at third, though H. E. Mellin '33 is relieving him frequently.

Outfield positions probably will be awarded to Co-Capt. J. R. Evans '32, in right; J. V. Sullivan '34, in left, and J. P. Buesch '33 or R. J. Fencel '33, in center. As the last named's hitting is weak, Buesch probably will get the first call, though he also could stand batting improvement.

Co-Captain Evans is regarded as the best batter on the nine. He is a big football guard with powerful shoulders, who hits not only frequently, but long. Evans averaged .350 on seven hits last season. Crizevsky has shown improvement in batting practice, while Auguston is such a dependable batsman that he has been placed third in the lineup.

Northwestern is trying to get along on three pitchers, led by H. B. Harris '34 from Whiting, Ind. Harris built up a notable high school reputation in his home town, and is expected to improve it here. He is a left-hander, and has a fast ball as well as a deceptive curve.

STANFORD DEFEATS U. C. L. A. NINE, 10 TO 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., April 16—Behind the steady pitching of H. V. Estes '32, the Stanford nine outscored the U. C. L. A. Bruins, 10 to 3, yesterday, in the final game of the baseball series between the two universities. Stanford amassed a total of eight runs in the first three innings, and was never troubled by Bruin hitting threats throughout the remainder of the game. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Stanford	3	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	x	10
U. C. L. A.	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0 —	3

Batteries—Estes and Massey; Rose, Koontz, Solomon and Frankovitch. Umpires—Hawks and Renton. Time—2h. 18m.

LIVESAY WINS GOLF FINAL

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 16 (AP)—Everett G. Livesay, left-handed veteran from Columbus, Ohio, yesterday won the Mason and Dixon golf tournament by defeating John R. Hines of Garden City, N. Y., 5 and 4, in the 36-hole final round. Livesay, although outdriven by his younger opponent, displayed a steadier game, especially around the greens. Hines was in trouble with his irons and missed short putts at critical stages.

RECRUIT WINS FOR SENATORS

Monte Weaver, From Baltimore, Holds Boston to Four Hits

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Washington	3	0	1.000
Chicago	3	1	.750
Detroit	2	1	.667
New York	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Cleveland	1	2	.333
St. Louis	1	3	.250
Boston	0	3	.000

RESULTS APRIL 15

Philadelphia 9, New York 8.
Washington 2, Boston 0.
Detroit 3, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3 (13 innings).

For the third time this season the Washington Senators defeated the Boston Red Sox, on Friday, and thereby went out in front in the 1932 American League race. It was a close game, as the score indicates, favoring the Senators, 2 to 0. Philadelphia turned the tables on the New York Yankees at Shibe Park and took a 9-to-8 victory. The Chicago White Sox continued their fast pace by again beating the St. Louis Browns, this time by 4 to 3 in 13 innings. In the remaining contest, Detroit triumphed over Cleveland, 3 to 2.

The Senators received smart pitching from Monte Weaver, a big right-handed recruit who won 21 games for Baltimore last season. The young man limited the Red Sox to four hits and kept his slate clean. He was rather wild at times, giving five bases on balls, but he struck out four. Hod Lisenbee pitched good ball for the Sox, but had one bad inning, the second. Bluege and Spencer drove in Washington's two runs. Hal Rhyne, Boston's shortstop, was the leading batter of the game, with two singles.

A five-run rally in the seventh inning brought the Yankees from behind and gave them a lead over the A's, but Joe McCarthy's boys could not hold this advantage. Jimmy Foxx and Mickey Cochrane were big factors in their team's victory, each hitting a home run. Lou Gehrig hit one for the Yankees and also a single. Mule Haas had two doubles and a single for the A's. Merrit Cain, a young rookie and the fourth Philadelphia pitcher to enter the box, received credit for the triumph.

Once again it was the bat of Carey Selph that produced the winning hit for the White Sox. The new third baseman connected with a hard smash which went down the third-base line in the thirteenth with the bases full, letting in the winning run. Bump Hadley, who came to the White Sox from Washington during the off-season, made his first start of the season and held the Browns in check after the fourth inning. He sent 10 Browns back to their bench by the strike-out route. Selph's hits for the day included a triple and two singles.

Earl Whitehill held the Cleveland Indians to three hits, while his team mates managed to find Clint Brown for seven hits and three runs. Gehringer and Davis drove in two runs for the Tigers and the other was unearned. Vosmik and Sewell accounted for the two Cleveland runs. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	6	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 —	0	4	1

Batteries—Weaver and Spencer; Lisenbee and Berry. Umpires—McGowan and Owens Time—1h. 49m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	1 —	9	11	1
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	1	0 —	8	9	3

Batteries—Walberg, Grove, Mahaffey, Cain and Cochrane; Ruffing, Gomez, Pipgras and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Cain Losing pitcher—Pipgras. Umpires—Moriarty, Dinneen and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 28m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—	4	13	2			
St. Louis	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	7	2			

Batteries—Hadley and Grube; Blaeholder and Ferrell. Umpires—Van Grafian and Geisel. Time—2h. 48m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1 —	3	7	1
Cleveland	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0 —	2	3	0

Batteries—Whitehill and Ruel, Hayworth; Brown and Sewell. Umpires—Guthrie, Nallin and Ormsby. Time—1h. 51m

BUFFALO PLAYERS DIVIDE $5200 BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., April 16—Buffalo Bisons, 1932 International Hockey League champions, divided approximately $5200 as their share of the players' pool for 1931-32. The Bisons collected 35 per cent of about $13,000 from the playoff money and 5 per cent of the player pool as first-place winner, which totaled around $4600 for the playoffs and $650 for the regular season.

The round-robin playoff tournament attendance figure was 58,401 for 12 games and the gross receipts were approximated at $52,600. Detroit Olympia totaled about 20,500 fans and $16,800, while the figures at Buffalo were 13,300 fans and $13,600 in money. Windsor had 14,400 fans and $12,400 and London drew 10,900 in attendance and $9700 in money.

Forty per cent of the gross returns from each game went to the home arena after traveling expenses of the teams, and the referees are taken care of, with 50 per cent of the balance going to the league and the other 50 per cent to the players' pool. Of the $13,000 players' share, after Buffalo drew its $5200, Windsor took $3200, London $2600 and Detroit about $2000.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	10	1	.909
Sacramento	8	3	.727
Hollywood	7	4	.636
Portland	6	5	.545
Oakland	4	6	.400
Los Angeles	4	7	.364
Seattle	3	7	.300
Missions	1	10	.091

RESULTS APRIL 15

Los Angeles 7, Hollywood 0.
Oakland 7, Seattle 6.
Portland 10, Sacramento 2.
San Francisco 3, Missions 0.

SHORT TRADING IS LESS

The percentage of "in and out" short trading to the total turnover on the New York Stock Exchange was reduced last month to 5.68 per cent, according to the exchange's bulletin for April. This compares with percentages of 6.3 per cent in February and 6.1 per cent in January.

GARDENS

Bicentennial Gardens

Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS and garden clubs all over the United States are joining in a movement to plant flower gardens this spring as part of the celebration in honor of the George Washington Bicentennial. This is being done in several ways, according to the information division of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, which is sponsoring the activity.

Many gardeners will plant flowers which will bloom year after year to remind future generations of this great patriotic, nation-wide celebration. Back yards and small garden plots will bloom with colonial flowers as an outdoor manifestation of what this year means to Americans. The Department of Agriculture is coöperating wholeheartedly in this movement by preparing lists of flowers and shrubs which were familiar in colonial days.

It is possible to plant ivy at your own home from slips taken at Mount Vernon. Tourists and visitors to this national shrine avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase little pots of ivy at the entrance gate.

To insure the amateur gardener of the most attractive results, certain seeds may be planted in the open ground where the plants are to grow. Among seeds that should be sown early in this way are alyssum, California poppy, candytuft, c

ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING · GARDENS

Again the Outdoor Living Room

By EARL H. SELLE
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST small homes have attractive front lawns and good plantings around the foundations of the houses. But what about the "back yard". Is it secluded and private? Is it a place where you can rest and relax, and spend a few quiet hours with the members of your family or with friends? Is your back lawn a velvety green carpet, framed and screened in by a leafy wall of living shrubs and trees, and glowing with accents of color? If so, you have made the best of it.

The illustration will enable you to visualize how back lawn space can be used to the best advantage. The lot is 65 feet wide and 100 feet deep, with the street to the south, congenial neighbors on both sides, and a vacant lot at the back. The ground plan of only the residence and garage is shown. No two homes will present exactly the same problems, and no stock plan can be used without alterations to fit existing conditions. The fundamentals of design, however, are substantially the same, and the illustration is used only as an example.

Often more room than necessary is occupied by the garage and drive. In this plan a two-car garage is attached to the residence. With the garage so located the space used for the driveway is kept at a minimum, leaving the entire space back of the residence open for development.

General Layout

The house and garage occupy almost the entire width of the property, leaving space along the west boundary too narrow for a shrub border. By building a lattice fence and planting vines at its base, very little ground is needed, and an effective screen is formed. A stepping-stone path leads from the front porch around the west side of the house to the private garden. Between the west side of the residence and the stepping-stone path is space for a border of bulbs and perennial flowers. The balance of the boundary planting which screens the three sides of the private garden is lined with plantings of medium and tall growing shrubs. Flowering crabapple or plum trees fill in the corners, and lombardy poplars flank a summer house in the back center.

In the two corners flower beds are separated from the shrub border by narrow grass paths which make garden seats accessible. The roofed summer house in the center of the north boundary planting gives shelter from summer showers, and functions as the main feature of the garden.

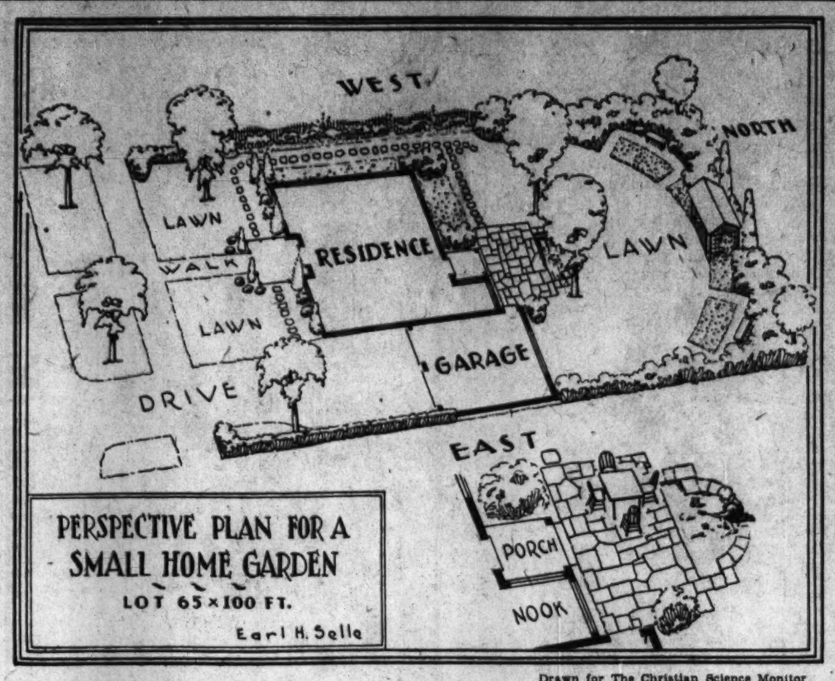
The open half-circle of lawn is easy to care for, and appears much larger than if it were cut up by flower beds or groups of shrubs.

A flagstone terrace is flanked by shade trees, and connects the back porch with a semicircular pool. The center of the pool is the center from which radiates the semicircular garden.

For Small Children

In the event that there are small children in the home, the pool could be replaced by a sand box as shown in the small sketch. Being close to the kitchen and dining nook windows, the sand box is ideally located, and the children may play here in the "clean dirt" during an afternoon tea as well as throughout the morning. One or two tables and some chairs on the terrace provide means of rest and recreation for the grown-ups of the family, and gives the mother a place where she may read or sew, and not too obviously oversee the children's play.

The vine-covered lattice fence and the boundary of shrubs give the desired feeling of privacy and seclusion. The flowering trees give variety to the planting and strength to the corners. The two tall spire-like poplars form accent points, and add further variation to the planting. The flower beds in the full sun give life and color to the picture. The open lawn gives a feeling of freedom. The pool adds a bit of sparkle, and the shaded terrace affords a cool retreat. Thus the "back yard" becomes an outdoor room with comforts that the four walls do not afford.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

My Garden Hobby

Wichita, Kansas

Dear Garden Friends:

Rock gardening is an ideal hobby for the business woman. After the rock garden is properly built—I made mine three times—it requires less care than other flower gardens. The plants and rocks are attractive at any season, and the garden may be as small and simple, or large and elaborate as time and pocketbook allow.

Last year I had in my little rock garden, Phlox subulata, Veronica, hardy Candytuft, Thyme, the Cheddar, and Maiden Pinks, Cat-mint, Santolina, several varieties of Sedum, and others. I raised from seed, Sun-roses, Persian Candytuft, Alyssum saxatile, Campanula fragilis, and Siberian Wall Flower, and am looking forward to their blossoming this spring and summer.

I also have a little rock-rimmed pool planted with dwarf pygmy lilies and other water plants. My goldfish raised about 40 little ones, without any care other than to feed them once a day, and to freshen the water occasionally with the hose.

The pool and rock garden were a source of much pleasure to the whole family and friends.

During the winter I have made a rock garden scrapbook—a large one—for I have collected clippings for several years. It is a gold mine of information, with articles by such writers as F. F. Rockwell, Mrs. Anderson McCully, Grace Tabor, Mrs. Edith Banghart, Harry O'Brien and others. There are many excellent articles from the Monitor.

I also read every book on the subject I can find in the public library, particularly those by Louise Beebe Wilder, and M. Henri Correvon, and all the magazines to which I have access. They are more fascinating than any fiction to me and help to make the time pass more quickly until my little rock garden inhabitants awake from their winter's sleep.

(Miss) L. A. V.

Natick, Mass.

Dear Garden Friends:

We have always enjoyed each phase of our flower garden, from the planting of the seeds in early spring, through the work of transplanting, and on to the realization of a garden full of beautiful bloom. All summer we have a profusion of flowers from which we derive much pleasure by sharing with others, furnishing flowers for church purposes and for beautifying the grounds to the enjoyment of passers by.

Each year we specialize in a long double row of cosmos because they furnish joy the whole season through, and make a fine background for the zinnias, asters, marigolds, calendulas, bachelor buttons, petunias and daisies. It is this particular garden that gives me and my small son our greatest thrills. We enjoy the flowers and we enjoy the cultivating and weeding but best of all we enjoy the multitudinous little insects that these flowers attract to the garden. We seldom let a day pass without wandering along by this garden, peeping into each bloom to discover who is living there today.

On a lovely pink cosmos we saw a pale green spider resting harmlessly near his abundant food supply; on an orange calendula we found a little black and yellow beetle nestled down in the gorgeous blossom; on the blue bachelor button we found a pale blue miller and watched its wings open and close gently as it fed; on a tall white cosmos was a beautiful orange and black butterfly sipping the nectar from first one bloom and then another. All the way along the garden we saw in each bloom some lovely harmless little denizen and we called them all friends. A dragon fly atilt on a pale pink aster, busy ants on the sweet petunias, a cunning green inch worm on a marigold and a fuzzy caterpillar on a green leaf were all there for us to enjoy and learn lessons from.

One day we started out and as we passed the grapevine we saw a ruby-throated humming bird dipping into each flower and we stood and watched until it disappeared so suddenly that we could not follow its flight. It was early morning and there had been a heavy dew the night before and all through the garden were the loveliest spider's webs covered with sparkling dew. The bees were there for their morning supply of honey and nearly every bloom had some dainty colored insect resting securely on gorgeous petals. A stupid bumblebee which had slept in a marigold all night had not yet awakened and we prodded him a bit to remind him it was time to be up and doing. It is fun to go at evening time, too, and see the insects all nestled down for the night each in its favorite flower.

When all the flowers have gone to seed in the fall we leave them standing for many weeks, even though they seem to look shabby, for we have discovered that they attract many seed-eating birds to our garden and therefore bring much joy to us all. The goldfinches are especially fond of cosmos seed and we have seen as many as a dozen swaying and bobbing, even hanging upside down on one stalk eating and talking at the same time. They always come in flocks and are very chatty birds, so we love to have them find seeds enough to keep them coming, hence our long rows of cosmos. We also plant some near the kitchen window so I may watch the birds as I work at my sink.

So our garden presents many phases of interest throughout the whole long season and we are indeed grateful for its many joys.

May I add that the Monitor is like a garden to me from which I gather every day full-blown blossoms of thought with never a harmful weed to pull out.

(Mrs.) I. H. G.

Grand Rapids, Michigan

Dear Garden Lovers:

Were you ever confronted with the problem of achieving the oft-emphasized background for your hardy perennial border, without at the same time obscuring a lovely view farther on? That was precisely our problem when we moved into our present home.

To the south and rear of our house the lawn slopes gradually for some 50 feet and then declines sharply for a long distance toward the bank of a winding stream. The perennial border followed the irregular line between the gentle slope and the steep decline, or—as it appears from the house—along the brow of the hill.

We widened the border to about eight feet, and to the smattering of plants already there we added, in the rear, hardy asters, rudbeckia, delphiniums, physotegias, hollyhocks, foxgloves, and some of the taller irises. In front of these were planted clumps of Oriental poppies, Canterbury bells, sweet Williams, hardy phlox, peonies, and the lower-growing irises. Low-growing plants were used for the front of the border: phlox sublata, violas, bellis perennis, forget-me-nots, and arabis alpina.

On account of the slope, the view from the house was of flowers of about the same height, against the river. The effect was attractive, yet we felt instinctively that the picture needed heavier framing.

Over a period of five years, the problem gradually has been solved. It seemed a difficult one for two reasons—we must not completely screen the river, neither must we exclude too much sun from our perennials. This is how we solved it:

American Arborvitaes, which are native to our State, were taken up from the river bank and planted in groups at a distance of several feet south of the border. With them were used various flowering shrubs including, Philadelphus Virginalis, flowering almond, spirea prunifolia (a particularly dainty white spirea), and white French lilacs. Later a few dwarf junipers were planted at the base of the groups. These plantings were not allowed to grow rampant. The shrubs were severely pruned each winter, as at that season it was easiest to determine what branches to cut to procure a symmetrical growth. The evergreens were clipped in April.

The partial shade has benefited some of the perennials, while it has become necessary to move others out into the open spaces of full sunshine.

Our view of the river, we find, is no whit less lovely for its partial screening. Rather, the beauty of the water as seen in brief glimpses through evergreens and flowering shrubbery seems somehow greatly enhanced.

And so we have achieved our background—have framed our picture.

(Mrs.) M. W. L.

Making the Garage More Useful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THE possibilities of the garage for other service than housing a car are sometimes overlooked. But the number of garages that have been transformed suggests that—in the city especially—such space can be utilized to advantage.

During the decade of high building costs the number of rooms built in the home restricted many a family. But now that both materials and labor are favorable to remodeling it is an excellent time to do a little enlarging. Two attractive homes recently seen have had the garage rebuilt into an extra room. In one case it provided a combination office and study for the man of the house—thus saving office rent. In the other home, it furnished the extra bedroom that is desirable as children grow older. Both of these garages were of the type that is joined to the house. So it was an easy matter to open one wall into the main body of the dwelling. Both of these homes built a second garage on the rear of the lot. The doors of the former garages were used for the new ones.

But a notable feature of the former garages was that they faced north on side streets (the homes being situated on corner lots) and the most was made of this exposure. Instead of walling the north completely up, therefore, large windows made the exterior attractive and the interior light and more spacious in appearance. In the garage transformed into a bedroom three exposures were given windows to provide perfect orientation. The floors of the new rooms were built above the original cement floors to the same level as the adjoining rooms in the house proper. In the garage turned into a study, glass doors opened into the main house. With both transformed garages, the walls and floors were finished to harmonize with the rest of the home.

Where the garage is not an integral part of the house, inexpensive wall finishes can be constructed of wallboard used over the rough interior. Wallboard can be painted, stenciled or papered as taste and expenditure dictate. Sometimes, where a two-car garage is only needed for one car, the extra space walled off will be much more serviceable remodeled. A child's playroom is, decidedly worth while. It may be that only the cement floor needs covering with boards or linoleum to make it a suitable playroom. One 'teen-age boy spends all his spare time at home because he is given garage space entirely for his own use as a "radio shop." A young girl graduating from an art course found no position and the problem of keeping busy and happy was solved by turning a garage into a "studio." Incidentally, her eager clever plans for transforming the garage into an artistic place brought her a substantial prize in an art competition!

Still another turned a garage into a studio apartment. This garage had a chauffeur's bedroom built as a second story, so the main room below became a piano studio with a staircase leading to the room above. Curtains and screens concealed such necessities as a gas plate and dish cupboard included for light housekeeping. This studio apartment was furnished in informal style, with quaint lanterns, transforming the simple lighting fixtures. In passing, it might be said that unpainted "built-in fixtures," such as closets, cupboards, shelves, cabinets, ironing boards, folding tables and even dressing tables are easily installed by amateur builders and will help make such a room practical and up-to-date.

The demand for guest rooms somewhat curtailed during the period of cramped housing is being met frequently now by the "guest house." The double garage has possibilities here, again. There is scope for much individuality in such an apartment—which is often welcome to a man guest, permitting him to go and come without "latch key."

Heating and plumbing will need some consideration. Gas radiators or wall furnaces may suffice for heat needed less often than in the house. A wash bowl in a corner or built within a closet will often serve.

With the advance of electrical equipment a number of families have turned extra garage space into a laundry.

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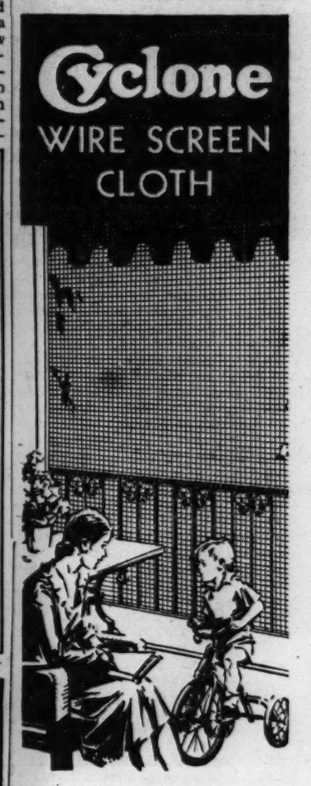

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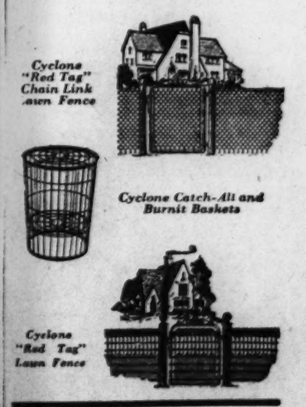

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Mr. Brooks Gains His Goal

A Review by SAMUEL C. CHEW

The Life of Emerson, by Van Wyck Brooks. New York: Dutton. $3.

FOR two decades Mr. Brooks has been in search of the representative American — by which we mean not the average American but the man who represents the best that has been developed in the American environment, with roots tapping the depths of its culture and traditions, satisfied with his surroundings and making the most of them. In his first three books this critic ranged broadly over the American scene and found nothing that was altogether to his satisfaction; what he accepted, he accepted with many reservations.

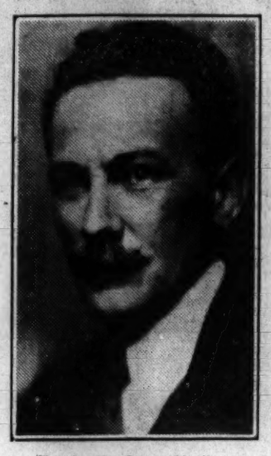
There followed two studies of individuals: "The Ordeal of Mark Twain" and "The Pilgrimage of Henry James." The theses set forth in these two biographies fit nicely the one into the other—so nicely that there was room for the suspicion that the men were made to fit the argument, not the argument to fit the men. Mark Twain stayed at home, at first to accept America as he found it, later to satirize not only the United States but the human race as represented by his fellow countrymen. Henry James made the effort to escape from the environment into which he was born only to discover that he could not draw nourishment from the alien civilization into which he attempted to transplant himself. Both men of genius were impoverished by their experience of life. There is some truth in both portraits, but neither portrait is a complete picture of the man; and in particular in the case of Henry James Mr. Brooks tended to overlook the fact that the expatriate continued during the long years in England to draw inspiration from the American types and American ways of thought with which he had been familiar in his youth.

The quest continued. Where was to be found the man of genius in harmony with and content with his environment on this continent, sucking inspiration from his native soil, and giving the fullest expression to the American spirit? The answer to the riddle was so obvious that for long it eluded Mr. Brooks; or perhaps he withheld the answer this long while in order to reveal it dramatically against the background of discontent and disillusion which he has elaborately set up. That Emerson would be the answer was our surmise when a short time ago Mr. Brooks published in a volume of essays a short study of the Sage of Concord which, it is now apparent, was a preliminary drawing for the full-length portrait that now appears.

In his new book he lets Emerson speak so far as is possible for himself; by which we mean not that Mr. Brooks has merely compiled an anthology of representative passages from Emerson's writings, but that he has steeped himself in the poems and essays and journals and letters and contemporary records of the man so thoroughly that a quintessence is, as it were, distilled from the familiar pages and becomes this book. The result, had it been attempted by a less skillful hand, might have been merely derivative; but passing through Mr. Brooks's imagination Emerson's thoughts have become the thoughts of his biographer, so that something fresh and strong and sincere is discoverable on every page. We are made to feel that we are in the presence of a great soul.

In his first book Mr. Brooks set forth the thesis that the basis of all great art was national, that "a man's work is more the product of his race than of his art," for (as Mr. Brooks went on) "a man may supremely express his race without being an artist, while he cannot be a supreme artist without expressing his race." The question remains whether Emerson was a great, or at any rate a "supreme" artist; and indeed that aspect of Emersonian studies has not received all the attention which is its due; but there can be no question that he expressed his race. There are no signs here of a writer rendered sterile by his environment, frustrated by the conditions in which he found himself. Mark Twain surrendered to the tastes of his time; Henry James fled to Europe; but Emerson remained at home and molded the material that he found at hand into something at once satisfying and exalted and beautiful. The rich and full drawing of the background of Emerson's life which may seem to the casual reader mere "nature-description" is therefore an essential portion of Mr. Brooks's theme; Emerson without New England would not be Emerson.

Here then is a real leader of American thought and culture. Mr. Brooks's own pilgrimage has led him to the goal that was close beside him all the while. The book is a tribute to Emerson but it is also a tribute to America. Of thorns men do not gather figs, neither of a bramble-bush gather they grapes.



The Christian Science Monitor-Pirie MacDonald
VAN WYCK BROOKS

Albert the Well-Meaning

Albert the Good, by Hector Bolitho. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 25s. net. New York: Appleton. $3.50.

I REMEMBER a very old lady who never forgot the mourning for Princess Charlotte, daughter of the Prince Regent and wife of Leopold of Coburg, in 1817; it was like "the mourning of Hadadrimmon in the Valley of Megiddon." The passing of this young girl was indeed a portentous event. It left George III with seven sons but hardly a single legitimate grandchild. The royal house was in danger: the sons must be compelled to marry. The Duke of Kent, much against his will, put away the woman he loved, and married one for whom he cared nothing. The offspring of this marriage was Queen Victoria.

Leopold, the widower, later became King of the Belgians, but he was not satisfied. He must pull up his family. Very skillfully he contrived to introduce his nephew Albert to Victoria; and the two young people fell in love and married, precisely as if the meeting had been fortuitous. From that time Albert, the Prince Consort, was the virtual ruler of England. Victoria, indeed, was anxious that he should have the name of King as well as the reality; but her minister Melbourne was wiser. "No, ma'am," said he, "if the British people learn they can make kings they may learn they can unmake them."

Albert was the most conscientious, hard-working and well-intentioned of princes. His desire to do right is pathetic. He studied the British with German thoroughness, and misunderstood them accordingly. He was for years the most unpopular man in England, for the people misunderstood him as he misunderstood them; he could never see that they preferred self-government to good government, and they suspected him of wanting to make England a Teutonic principality. He did not please even Leopold or Leopold's mentor, the egregious Stockmar, who regularly lectured him in letters of enormous length. Not for years did his character make its impression: nor till the end of his career was he genuinely beloved.

As he dealt with the British, so with his son. He was determined to mold the Prince of Wales into a man fit to rule an Empire, and he gave him an education like that which Mr. Fairchild gave his family—but the Prince's disposition was not malleable. With the Princess Royal he was more successful, and she was sent, at 17, to try to do with Prussia what her father was doing with England. The results we know.

This noble, if somewhat priggish life was described, in a strain of panegyric, by Theodore Martin in five large volumes. Even Martin, however, did not get hold of all the facts; some, which he did get hold of, he suppressed, for Victoria was looking over his shoulder. Mr. Bolitho, with vast diligence, has unearthed much that was hitherto unknown; he is also in a position of more freedom and less responsibility than Martin; and he gives us, in this admirably produced and illustrated volume, a remarkably condensed and yet lively story, which will be read with great interest. Not least gladly will Americans welcome it; for the last act of Albert's life was to prevent war between England and the North over the Trent affair in 1861.

E. E. KELLETT.

How San Francisco Began

Outpost of Empire: The Story of the Founding of San Francisco, by Herbert Eugene Bolton. New York: Knopf. $5.

SIX days before the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia pealed out the news of the birth of a new nation, a rude shelter of branches was hastily being put together 3000 miles away across the American continent —San Francisco's first building. This date, June 28, 1776, marked the culmination of one of the most picturesque colonization enterprises in American history, under the leadership of Capt. Juan Bautista de Anza, intrepid explorer and frontier leader. Of a long line of frontiersmen who had guarded the Sonora border of Mexico against Indian raids, Anza, while captain of the Tubac garrison, dreamed of opening an overland route from Sonora to Monterey, in New California. His offer of service to Antonio Bucareli, newly appointed viceroy of Carlos III of Spain, came at an opportune moment, as the difficulty in furnishing the isolated, feeble settlements of New California with supplies by the water route had made their continuance precarious, and with them, the rule of Spain in this region. Anza's proposal to open a land route from the fertile province of Sonora seemed a happy solution.

Setting out from Tubac Jan. 8, 1774, Anza made his way across this uncharted waste to Monterey, and on his return to the City of Mexico, was appointed to lead a colony to this region. The next year he left Culiacan on the 1600-mile journey with a large company, augmented to 240 when he reached Tubac, among them 115 children. Their baggage and supplies required 165 pack mules, and a herd of a thousand cattle was taken along. To guide this cavalcade over desert and mountains, amid cold, heat, hostile Indians and lack of water, the superb resourcefulness of Anza came into full play.

Anza accompanied his colony only as far as Monterey, since he must return to Mexico to report his success; so the name of Lieut. Joaquin Moraga, Anza's right-hand man, has in some respects played a more enduring rôle in the founding of San Francisco.

Anza was accompanied on his first journey by Fray Garces, and on his second by Fray Pedro Font, as diarists, and their records, in addition to his own diary, have provided a wealth of material from which Dr. Bolton has retraced a record as accurate as that of any present-day explorer.

In Honor of Burgkmair

Hans Burgkmair der Aeltere, by Arthur Burkhard. Berlin: Klinckhardt & Biermann. 20 marks or $5.

AMONG the artists of the German Renaissance, Hans Burgkmair occupies a place of high honor. The fame of Dürer, Cranach, Grünewald and Altdorfer exceeds his, and with reason, so far as painting is concerned; for Burgkmair's paintings, although of genuine distinction, are few in number. It is as a master of drawing and the woodcut that Burgkmair is most highly esteemed. In this field he shows inexhaustible imagination and technical skill.

Burgkmair lived from 1473 to 1531, and his creative work, most of which he accomplished during the first three decades of the sixteenth century, belongs to the radiant early period of the German Renaissance. His training was with Martin Schongauer of Colmar, perhaps the leading figure in German art at the end of the Gothic era; and the drawings of the young Burgkmair show him to be still under the spell of tradition. Yet he was perhaps the first artist of his nation to feel the new, human impulse of the Italian Renaissance. From his journeys to Italy he brought back a sense of physical beauty, a warm southern humanity that became merged with the Gothic, Romantic tendencies that had at first been dominant in him. One does not ordinarily find in him the intensity and the intellectual magnitude of Dürer; in their stead, however, are originality, charm, the power of evoking atmosphere, and, in the works of his prime, a feeling of monumental form.

"Hans Burgkmair der Aeltere," edited by Professor Burkhard of Harvard for the German series, "Meister der Graphik," deals with Burgkmair's woodcuts. Almost 100 excellent reproductions give the reader a clear view of the artist's development. Two of his earliest known woodcuts, those representing the patron saints of Passau and of Chur, are wholly in the Gothic manner; but with the turn of the century, in his new enthusiasm for Italy, he strikes into fresh paths; his individuality expresses itself in a preference for Renaissance style and ornamentation, while his technique advances rapidly to its highest point in the splendid portraits of Johannes Paumgartner, Pope Julius II and Jakob Fugger.

The editor has endeavored to make this book equally appealing to the student of the art of the German Renaissance and to the ordinary reader. For the student, Burgkmair's woodcuts are carefully catalogued, and the present volume is collated with the most important previous studies of the subject. For the layman Professor Burkhard has included a textual introduction which gives a brief biography of the artist and a competent critical evaluation of his significance in German painting and wood engraving.

A Live Coward

Two Living and One Dead, by Sigurd Christiansen. Translated from the Norwegian by Edwin Bjorkman. New York: Liveright. $2.50.

OF THREE employees in the post office when it is held up, Kvisthus is slain, Lydersen wounded and Berger unharmed. The holdup and its nine years of aftermath constitute a drama of human conduct.

Faced with the choice of handing over the cash box or sacrificing his life in a vain attempt at resistance, Berger yields. While no one is willing to say that he should have permitted himself to be uselessly shot over 7000 kroner, still the position they accord him is equivocal. Debarred from advancement and branded as a coward, Berger seeks freedom from the cloud which has come upon him. He sees Kvisthus as a hero, and is confronted with the spectacle of Lydersen, mistakenly exalted as another hero. Berger is intellectually certain of his rightness, but longs nevertheless for love and for vindication. A believer in justice, he lives for the opportunity which shall put the means of exoneration in his hands. The opportunity arrives, but with classic irony takes the form of the heaviest blow of all. Far from finding escape in it, he only realizes how deeply the affair of the holdup has permeated his life. Alone with his problem at the last, Berger makes a daring move which wins his way against Lydersen at least. The results of the holdup are not wiped out, but Berger is released from the burden of it. The injustice has been done, he is injured in external things, but he possesses his own soul in freedom.

The story is told with directness and economy. The realistic handling of the everyday lives of its characters is one of its virtues. Mr. Christiansen's treatment of Berger is both objective and sympathetic. The full scope of his work is revealed in his treatment of the criminals. One is not permitted the easy relief of hating anyone. They too, have their trials and struggles. Mr. Christiansen has written a powerful story, kept singularly well in hand.

Drama Among the Weavers

Inheritance, by Phyllis Bentley. London: Gollancz 8s. 6d net.

THE quality and resourcefulness of Miss Bentley's craftsmanship have long been the admiration of her fellow novelists, who have been waiting for her to stride forward and fulfill her evident potentialities. She had the strategy: she needed the great occasion. Now, in "Inheritance," she has more than fulfilled her promise. The scope of the book is enormous, it is rich in variety of scene and action, and it is that rare thing, a long novel which is an organic whole and not a number of short novels tacked loosely together. Her control of her material is, without exaggeration, masterly.

"Inheritance" is a picture of the rise, maturity and decline of Yorkshire weaving from the industrialization of the early nineteenth century to the financial crisis of the present day, exemplified in the lives of the Oldroyds, a family of Yorkshire weavers. Not many novelists are interested in the way their characters earn their livings. The emotions and the concerns of the soul offer a more exciting escape; we all know more or less what it means to earn our daily bread, but we are less observant and sure of the secret life that goes on all the time within us. Miss Bentley, on the whole, dispenses with the kind of sensitiveness which can tell us profound things about that life. The Oldroyds' loves and hatreds are rapid, but soon over. Their continuous preoccupation is the instinct for power expressed in the strategy of business. When the incomprehensible things of the soul escape their clumsy grasp, the Oldroyds set their teeth and immerse themselves in their weaving.

From beginning to end the book is intensely dramatic. It opens with the first crisis in the Oldroyd fortunes when Old Oldroyd has determined to introduce machinery and thwart the Luddites who, from fear of unemployment, are equally determined he shall not. Jonathan, his foreman, a romantic dreamer, goes over to the Luddites. In the next generation an Oldroyd takes the workers' side against his father and becomes a typical Victorian noncomformist radical reformer. But the Oldroyds, honest and unrelenting, are going up: utilitarianism and the machine are winning and the next glimpse we have of the social problem is through the thrust and parry of a difficult love affair between an Oldroyd son and a Jonathan daughter. It is, in a sense, conflict between master and underdog, managed with piteous veracity by the author. In the next generation the Oldroyds have married into the county and have intrenched themselves, and again the old Oldroyd - Jonathan, master - underdog duel springs up and complicates lives.

This theme runs through the whole book and is presented with true art, not as a thesis, but through the characters. We observe the dilemma, yet because of Miss Bentley's justice, we do not place blame on this side or that but look, as we should, with pity upon the conflict. For even when the Oldroyd fortunes fall with the general collapse of the cloth trade under modern world conditions, the Oldroyd temper is the same, for better or for worse, and the problem is unsolved. Masters and men stand facing each other, neither giving an inch.

The bleak, brusque and raw Yorkshire scene of industrial town and moorland is a fine setting for such an iron drama of the generations. Provincial as the book is, peculiar to their soil as the characters are, these conflicts go to the roots of a sizable part of human nature, and Miss Bentley presents them with a humanity and a realism very rare in a woman novelist and not often found with the same resourcefulness among the males. "Inheritance" would be a great book indeed if her native romanticism and shrewdness made some way for the finer things of the spirit. But the book catches the changing flavor of a century's revolution and a country's people. It is generous, powerful, clear-headed without illusions, and most skillfully controlled.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Scott and Mr. Buchan

Sir Walter Scott, by John Buchan. London: Cassell. 9s. 6d. net.

THE author of "Waverley" has been fortunate in his biographers. Lockhart's "Memoirs" is admittedly one of the greatest books in its kind. Within more recent years there have been several quite admirable shorter "Lives." And now comes Mr. John Buchan with one which, Lockhart always excepted, is the best of them all.

Apart from the fact that Lockhart's seven volumes are rather a big proposition for busy folk to tackle, there was room for a new telling of the singularly attractive story of Scott's career. Much new and important material has become accessible since Lockhart's time. Of this Mr. Buchan has made good use, and his book is much more than what he modestly calls "the recutting of some of the lines of Lockhart's imperishable memorial."

Mr. Buchan is, indeed, peculiarly well fitted for the task which he has undertaken. He is himself a writer of romance, with something of Scott's own gift for reintegrating and revivifying the past. He is, like his subject, a student but no recluse, with many interests and many activities outside literature. Best of all, he has had, as he says, "a similar upbringing and has inherited the same loyalties," and has "had the fortune to be born and bred under the shadow of that great tradition." He knows and loves the lowlands and the border as Scott himself knew and loved them, and this, with his skill in description, gives special vividness and actuality to the pages in which he sets the scene of his narrative, the dark wynds of old Edinburgh and the fair dales of Tweed and Yarrow.

The narrative itself is always brisk and lucid, even when it is threading the maze of those tortuous financial transactions which formed the drama and called forth the heroic effort of Scott's latter years. But Mr. Buchan is not one of those biographers who can write of an author and forget his books. As the books appear, so they have their place in the story, and the commentary on each is an illuminating and suggestive piece of criticism. Mr. Buchan's admiration for the "Waverley" novels is deep and strong, but it is never indiscriminate.

What comes out most clearly from this book, however, as it must from every book on Scott, is the essential greatness of the man himself. With his geniality, his generosity and his prejudices which always had their roots in old loyalties, the laird of Abbotsford was not only a very human figure, but a very noble one. It is good to read him if his novels are the kind of novels you happen to like. It is good to read about him in any case. Mr. Buchan has written a book in which to read about him is a pleasure to the nicest literary taste, a book at once lively and serious, cordial and judicious.

'County' Forsytes

The Old People, by J. D. Beresford. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

IT IS perhaps inevitable that any new history of an English family through several generations must undergo comparison with Mr. Galsworthy's saga. Mr. Beresford, however, in this first of three novels concerning the history of the Hillington family, does not suffer by the comparison. Almost the only point of contact between the two is in their subject matter. In treatment, style, atmosphere and emphasis, they are far apart. Perhaps we can summarize the difference by saying that Mr. Galsworthy dissects, whereas Mr. Beresford constructs.

Mr. Beresford is pleasing, earnest and intelligent. He has set out to tell us the history of the Hillingtons, from Miles and Barbara in Victorian England, through their children and their children's children, to the present time. We gain a picture of "county" England in passing, we gain a measure of understanding of that English institution, the "county family," and we meet and become friendly with a whole group of people. Here is no comedy of manners, no mere recording of events, no cool observance of human foibles. "The Old People" is a sincere effort to show the members of the English upper class as normal human beings. As such, it is naturally more concerned with character study than with pure narration.

All the main characters are clearly drawn, but it is Miles Hillington himself who emerges most fully. "The Old People" is his book, beginning with the time when, as one of the last of the declining Hillingtons, he reinvigorates the family stock by bending to marry a girl from the middle class. Pathetic he may be, impulsive and vacillating, and too easily swayed by stronger characters, but he is also a charming and appealing English country gentleman. Most apt, indeed, is the description bestowed upon him at the end by Lord Widacre, who terms him "a decent fellow, a very decent fellow." Because he is just that, it is well worth while to read about him.

Do You Know You Can't?

Pathways to Print, by Harry Franklin Harrington and Lawrence Martin. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc. $3.50.

PROBABLY the authors cannot be held responsible for the blurb on the jacket of this book, promising "quick mastery of every style of writing." Its simple rules are said to assure "real command of written English." But an early direction by the authors gets down to common sense. After saying that no golden recipes exist, they offer these guides to success:

1. Cultivate habits of thought and observation, and sift the results into a notebook.
2. Write something every day. Don't wait on inspiration but write regularly at certain hours.
3. Put yourself into writing environments; associate with writers.
4. Read no rubbish; read good stuff and read critically.
5. Aim at the formation of a style; seek constantly to improve your technique.

What, short of a generous span of mortal existence, would suffice to encompass such a program? Doubtless the earnest reader soon will be convinced that, without a native flair for writing, the acquisition of fame and fortune by this route promises to be arduous. If so the book will have sufficient reason for existence.

Pointing the varying pathways by which an aspiring writer may reach the public, the book analyzes incisively such subjects as biography, news, editorials, essays, reviewing, business topics, short stories and numerous others. To assist in making the analysis carry its lesson, a wealth of concrete examples has been quoted from the writing of those who already have "arrived." Aside from their value to the student, these quoted examples are capable of giving an enjoyable evening or more to any casual reader. The young writer is warned against seeking the "mountain tops" of high quality publications at first; the gaining of an appreciative audience, in whatever field, is an essential first step. In fact, one might almost summarize the whole book with three words—each thrice repeated in crescendo: read, observe, write!

That the beginner may be led to avoid some pitfalls, a "writer's question box" cites specific things to do or not to do. A wide range of reading is laid out to supplement each topic discussed. A helpful index is added.

Lenin, in Outline

The Man from the Volga: A Life of Lenin, by F. J. P. Veale. London: Constable & Co. 10s. net. New York: Long & Smith. $3.

AS THE father of Bolshevist theory and the founder of the Soviet state, Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin is at once a tempting and a difficult subject for the biographer.

In the Soviet Union, anything like a critically objective biography of Lenin is out of the question. And when the foreigner approaches the figure of Lenin he must be prepared to bridge over the wide gulf that separates the West from Russia in general and from revolutionary Russia in particular.

Mr. Veale brings to his biography an inquiring mentality, stocked with general historical erudition and a fairly good acquaintance with secondary sources about Lenin's life, such as the reminiscences of his wife, Mme. Krupskaya, and of Leon Trotzky, and some of the earlier biographies by Mr. Isaac Don Levine and M. Valérien Marcu. While he is clearly unsympathetic with Marxian Socialism as a theory, the author's judgments of Lenin as man and statesman are by no means unfavorable. He catches one important element in Lenin's political success when he emphasizes more than once that the Bolshevist leader combined inflexible fanaticism as regards his ultimate goals with great flexibility and practical resourcefulness in the means of achieving them.

The author defends Lenin against the charges of "having plunged his unfortunate country into a state of indescribable anarchy and having won his way to power by unparalleled bloodshed," pointing out that Russia had lapsed very much into anarchy under the Provisional Government and that the actual seizure of power by the Bolsheviki was attended by little loss of life. Governmentally authorized terror and mass executions (not reckoning outrages perpetrated by riotous peasants and mutinous soldiers and sailors over whom the central Soviet authorities exercised no effective control) began only in the summer of 1918, almost a year after the Bolshevist revolution, and were in no small degree a response to the foreign intervention and to terrorist attacks on Lenin and other Soviet leaders.

The main facts of Lenin's life are sketched accurately in this book, although there are occasional slips, of which perhaps the most noteworthy is the characterization of Lenin's wife, Krupskaya, as "a typical Russian peasant woman, just intelligent enough to perform competently simple but necessary tasks." As a matter of fact, Mme. Krupskaya is a highly educated woman, with a knowledge of several foreign languages, who shared not only her husband's ideas, but his intellectual tastes, and for many years has been a prominent worker in the field of Soviet education.

What one perhaps most misses in the book is a thorough saturation with the Russian background and with the writings of Lenin himself, which Mr. Veale dismisses too cavalierly as "consisting entirely of invective and dogmatic assertions couched in a tedious and involved style."

While some of Lenin's controversies about fine points of Marxist doctrine would be incomprehensible to a lay reader, his theories of the unequal development of capitalism, and of imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism, and some of the other ideas scattered through his collected works deserve more attention than they receive in the present work.

One may doubt whether the author has been altogether fortunate in his choice of a title. There was nothing in the atmosphere of the sleepy little Volga town of Simbirsk (now renamed Ulianovsk, because Lenin was the revolutionary pseudonym of Vladimir Ilyitch Ulianov) to predetermine Lenin's revolutionary career. He might well have derived more inspiration from some larger city, such as Moscow or St. Petersburg, Kiev or Odessa. The fact that he came from the Volga was one of the least relevant facts about his career.

The uninitiated reader will find in Mr. Veale's book the main facts of Lenin's life set down with spirited and, in the main, unbiased comment. But in thoroughness and depth the work falls short of the requirements of a standard biography of the Bolshevist leader.

W. H. C.

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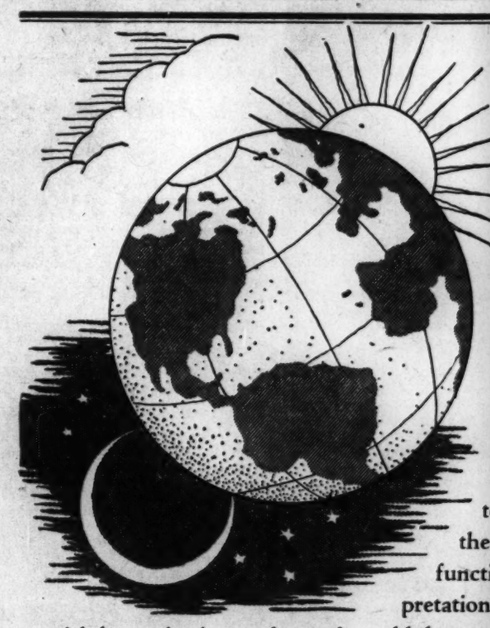
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THE HOME FORUM

A Theater for Ireland

MORE than forty years ago an unknown young Irish poet in London, inking in the holes in his socks and living on the proverbial bread and cheese, shared a dream with the people of New England. In an article in the Providence Sunday Journal he wrote:

> The other day Renan described his ideal theatre. It should be subsidized by the State, in all matters be under the control of the greatest artists and poets and critics of the time, enact at stated intervals the greatest works of the greatest poets of all times, and announce each performance to the universe years beforehand.

Over forty years ago Yeats dreamed of such a theater for Ireland. Today all the world that cares for drama knows of the realization of that dream. Today Yeats has in the Abbey, a theater subsidized by the Irish Free State, controlled by the greatest artists and poets and critics of that Free State; and this theater, originally an experimental one, tends more and more to produce such "greatest works of the greatest poets of all time" as Lady Gregory's translations of Molière and W. B. Yeats's translations of Sophocles. At this moment in the United States a distinguished company of players, under a distinguished director, in a repertory of plays made in Ireland by such noted persons as Yeats, Lady Gregory, Synge, Lennox Robinson, and Sean O'Casey, are carrying from coast to coast, speaking, visual evidence that time has turned a poet's dream into fact.

But forty years ago there was nothing—no actors, no theater, no plays. First came the plays. By 1899 Yeats and his friend, Edward Martyn, had each written an Irish play, and they joined forces against the Irish dramatic vacuum they so ardently wished to fill. Neither of them knew tuppence about the theater, but they had a fellow countryman living in London who did: George Moore was not only an established man of letters, he had written plays which had been produced on the London stage. He helped them engage a company, hire actors, direct rehearsals. Lady Gregory, John Eglinton, and Æ. helped on the Dublin end. The final result was the production, in May 1899, of Yeats's "Countess Cathleen" and Martyn's "Heather Field" at the Antient Concert Rooms in Dublin.

Work is prolific. Stirred by seeing and hearing what these two young Irishmen had written, other young Irish men and women were to write plays. In the next two years, no fewer than five other plays were produced. George Moore, starting out to help Martyn revise his "Tale of a Town," made of it a play which Edward refused to father, so Moore perforce adopted it, rechristening it the "Bending of the Bow." Then he and Yeats collaborated in a play drawing its matter from the great Finn cycle of Old Irish romance, "Diarmuid and Grania." Alice Milligan, a young Irish poetess, also went back to the same cycle for her "Last Feast of the Fianna." Edward Martyn did what he called "a psychological drama in two acts," "Maeve," whose central character is named after the great Queen of Connacht. And Douglas Hyde contributed the "Twisting of the Rope," a little Gaelic farce, the first play in that language to be produced on any stage.

Plays had answered the impulse that Yeats and Martyn and Moore had set in motion. Now Irish actors were to come forward to play the parts that, up to now, had had to be filled by—English actors. In Dublin lived and worked two young men, the brothers Fay, who had a passion for acting. They went to Æ., that many-sided man of genius who has helped so many young Irishmen of talent, and persuaded him to write for them another play on the matter of Irish legend, "Deirdre," the most beautiful story from the Red Branch cycle of Irish romance, the "Romeo and Juliet" of Old Irish legend. This was put on with Yeats's "Kathleen Ni Houlihan" in April, 1902. Finding here an energy that was fading in Moore and Martyn, Yeats joined these two young men in their efforts to give Ireland a theater.

But this dramatic movement was only one phase of the stir and tumult of the general intellectual movement with which all Dublin was aflame. Those were great days in Dublin. Æ. was busy preparing his anthology of the work of the young poets who had gathered about him, a book in which he was to introduce such figures as Padraic Colum and Seumas O'Sullivan, as later he was to discover and foster the genius of James Stephens. Yeats, whose energy was seemingly unlimited, was out, not only to found a national drama, but also to discard the Irish form of Victorian rhetoric, and to turn the stream of Anglo-Irish poetry out of the muddy bed of politics into the clear channel of Ireland's heroic legends and folklore. Art scholars, like Kuno Meyer and George Sigerson, were by their translations from the Old Irish busily unlocking one of the most precious repositories of Irish nationality, a treasure chest which we have already seen tapped by Æ., Yeats, Moore and Alice Milligan. Douglas Hyde was carefully collecting the rapidly vanishing folk story and folk song, at the same time waging his great fight to preserve the language in which these stories and songs were told and sung. And finally there was George Moore, who had withdrawn from the dramatic movement to survey the whole scene from the windows of his house in Ely Place, to see the copy of what was later to be his masterpiece, "Hail and Farewell."

A new Athens? Yes, but a gossipy, satirical, Irish Athens, a city at the same time mellow with memories and quick and teeming with the intellectual awakening.

Into this stimulating environment walked John M. Synge. Yeats had chanced upon him in a garret in the rue d'Arras, living in Paris on a pound a week which was his inheritance, trying to make himself a critic of French literature. Scenting the latent genius in the large, impassive-faced man before him, and full of his dream of an Irish drama, Yeats said to him:

> Give up Paris. You will never create anything by reading Racine, and Arthur Symons will always be a better critic of French literature. Go to the Aran Islands. Live there as if you were one of the people themselves; express a life that has never found expression.

With this cry ringing in his ears, Synge went first to Wicklow, later to the Aran Islands. He got to know the people who wander the Irish roads, tinkers, tramps, beggars, or who live in isolated farms or villages, close to the sea or in some remote mountain glen. He lived their life, he learned their speech, speech which is Gaelic in idiom, Tudor in vocabulary, rhythm, pronunciation, and figurative richness, the speech of a people who speak with an instinctive sense of style inherited from the Gaelic bards who walked the roads of Ireland for hundreds of years.

And out of that life and speech he fashioned six plays of genius. In 1903-4 came the first two, "In the Shadow of the Glen" and "Riders to the Sea." The "Well of the Saints" followed in 1905, the "Playboy of the Western World" in 1907. There is a certain element among Irishmen which, like Yeats, but on a different plane, has an unfailing nose for genius. This element rioted over the "Playboy," as twenty years later it was to riot over the production of O'Casey's "Plough and the Stars." We owe that element much; twice now it has rocked the cradle of Irish dramatic genius.

Both Synge and the Irish dramatic movement were swept to the attention of the world on the breath of this clamor. Synge did not live to see produced his last play, his beautiful "Deirdre of the Sorrows." But he did live to see firmly established what Yeats had conceived. A visit of the company to London brought forth a patron, Miss Horniman, who made it possible for them to have their own theater in Dublin. She also gave them an annual subsidy for six years. Contemporaneous with Synge's first successful plays were the peasant plays of Padraic Colum and the short comedies for which Lady Gregory has become noted, both popular additions to the Abbey repertory. Later Lennox Robinson gave us some fine comedy of the middle classes, Dunsany, his strange and unusual poetic plays, and T. C. Murray not unworthily continued the peasant play which Synge and Colum had begun.

Then came the Great War, the Easter Rebellion in Dublin and the consequent six years of almost continuous civil war and turmoil which preceded the foundation of the Free State in 1922, bad years for the theater. But, when things looked their worst, from the slums of Dublin appeared Sean O'Casey, and genius once more walked in the shadow of the Abbey Theater. Posing the Dublin tenement dwellers, whom he knew to the bone, against the background of the tumultuous years from 1916 to 1922, this former dock laborer, hodcarrier, and stone breaker produced in rapid succession four plays which were full of tempestuous comedy and the great fury that was in him against war and human misery. Writing with a casual art, but with an intensity of feeling and a richness of speech that the Irish drama had not seen since Synge, he saved the Abbey Theater.

There is something more in Renan's and Yeats's ideal theater than a building, a subsidy, intelligent control, and the production of the masterpieces of dramatic art. As we have seen, there is in the national theater the power to loose the dramatic imagination of the nation. That is the great service that this theater, which is the realization of Yeats's dream, has done for Ireland and the world: it has loosed the dramatic imagination of the Irish people. It has already called out of that nation two men of dramatic genius; and it will sometime in the future call forth another who will express the rich life of the Irish middle classes, as Synge has expressed the Irish peasant, and O'Casey the people who huddle in the slums north of the Liffey.

HORACE REYNOLDS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign

14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States

14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	4c
16 to 22 pages	3c	32 pages	5c

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CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London
PARIS: 3 Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 69A.
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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston Mass. U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
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Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London, to The Christian Science Monitor

Loading: From a Wood Engraving by Clare Leighton

A Memory

When I was as high as that,
I saw a poet in his hat.
I think the poet must have smiled
At such a solemn gazing child.
Now wasn't it a funny thing
To get a sight of J. M. Synge
And notice nothing but his hat?
Yet life is sometimes queer like that.

—L. A. G. STRONG, in "Dublin Days."

The Meaning of Liberty

What is liberty? I have long had an image in my mind of what constitutes liberty. Suppose that I were building a great piece of powerful machinery, and suppose that I should so awkwardly and unskillfully assemble the parts of it that every time one part tried to move it would be interfered with by the others, and the whole thing would buckle up and be checked. Liberty for the several parts would consist in the best possible assembling and adjustment of them all, would it not? If you want the great piston of the engine to run with absolute freedom, give it absolutely perfect alignment and adjustment with the other parts of the engine, so that it is free, not because it is let alone or isolated, but because it has been associated most skillfully and carefully with the other parts of the great structure.

What is liberty? You say of the locomotive that it runs free. What do you mean? You mean that its parts are so assembled and adjusted that friction is reduced to a minimum and that it has perfect adjustment. We say of a boat skimming the water with light foot, "How free she runs," when we mean, how perfectly she is adjusted to the force of the wind, how perfectly she obeys the great breath out of the heavens that fills her sails. Throw her head up into the wind and see how she will halt and stagger, how every sheet will shiver and her whole frame be shaken, how instantly she is "in irons," in the expressive phrase of the sea. She is free only when you have let her fall off again and have recovered once more her nice adjustment to the forces she must obey and cannot defy.

Human freedom consists in perfect adjustments of human interests and human activities and human energies.—WOODROW WILSON, in "The New Freedom."

Pictures of Cairo

Our approach to and entrance into Cairo was the illuminated frontispiece to the volume of my Eastern life. From the Nile we had already seen the mosque of Sultan Hassan, the white domes and long, pencil-like minarets of the new mosque of Mohammed Ali, and the massive masonry of the Citadel, crowning a projecting spur of the Mokattam Hills, which touches the city on the eastern side. But when, mounted on ambling donkeys, we followed the laden baggage-horses through the streets of Boulak, and entered the broad, shaded highway leading through gardens, grain-fields and groves of palm and banana, to the gate of the *Ezbekiyeh*—the great square of Cairo—the scene, which, at a distance, had been dimmed and softened by the filmy screen of the Egyptian air, now became so gay, picturesque and animated, so full of life and motion and color, that my dreams of the East were at once displaced by the vivid reality.

The donkey-riding multitudes who passed continually to and fro, were wholly unlike the crowds of Smyrna and Alexandria, where the growing influence of European dress and customs is already visible. Here, everything still exhaled the rich aroma of the Orient, as it had been wafted to me from the Thousand and One Nights, the Persian poets and the Arab chroniclers. I forgot that I still wore a Frank dress, and found myself wondering at the temerity of the few Europeans we met. I looked without surprise on the long processions of donkeys carrying water-skins, the heavily-laden camels; the women with white masks on their faces and black bags around their bodies. . . .

The Turkish quarter of Cairo still retains the picturesque Saracenic architecture of the times of the Caliphs. The houses are mostly three stories in height, each story projecting over the other, and the plain stone walls are either whitewashed or striped with horizontal red bars, in a manner which would be absurd under a northern sky but which is here singularly harmonious and agreeable. The only signs of sculpture are occasional door-ways with richly carved arches, or the light marble gallery surrounding a fountained court. I saw a few of these in retired parts of the city. The traveler, however, has an exhaustless source of delight in the wooden balconies inclosing the upper windows. The extraordinary lightness, grace and delicate fragility of their workmanship, rendered still more striking by contrast with the naked solidity of the walls to which they cling, gave me a new idea of the skill and fancy of the Saracenic architects. The wood seems rather woven in the loom, than cut with the saw and chisel. Through these lattices of fine network, with borders worked in lace-like patterns, and sometimes topped with slender turrets and pinnacles, the wives of the Cairene merchants sit and watch the crowds passing softly to and fro in the twilight of the bazaars, themselves unseen.—From "A Journey to Central Africa," by BAYARD TAYLOR.

Sincerity

If feeling does not prompt, in vain
you strive;
If from the soul the language does
not come,
By its own impulse, to impel the
hearts
Of hearers, with communicated
power,
In vain you strive—in vain you
study earnestly.
Toil on for ever; piece together
fragments;
Cook up your broken scraps of sentences,
And blow, with puffing breath, a
struggling light,
Glimmering confusedly now, now
cold in ashes;
Startle the school-boys with your
metaphors;
And, if such food may suit your appetite,
Win the vain wonder of applauding
children!
But never hope to stir the hearts of
men,
And mould the souls of many into
one,
By words which come not native
from the heart!

—From GOETHE'S "Faust." Translated by JOHN ANSTER.

IN Clare Leighton's wood engravings we never fail to perceive design. At a glance, her scenes appear "just as they were," without a hint of the selection that has gone to their making. The print entitled, "Loading," appears flawless in composition; indeed, it is a model of composition, both in the two-dimensional (surface pattern) and in the three-dimensional (depth) sense. The mass of dark, formed by the pile of logs, attracts the eye to a point of focus, being the uppermost log lying midway between the highest and lowest placed figures. This forms an axis to the whole design. The formation of the snow-covered earth is treated with a grand sense of volume, which repeats and interplays rhythmically in bulging, dome-shaped masses, as it recedes into the distance. Note how the trees are fitted into the space above; how they form a frieze across the top of the picture, and how the trees leaning right or left are balanced and counterbalanced by the main directional lines of the figures, levers and shadows. The snow-clad stump in the right-hand lower corner not only serves as a relief against the dark area, but its upward reach counters the semicircular shapes which curve downward throughout the picture. While the radiating lines and rings (engraved freely with a shading tool), on the ends of the logs, bear a certain decorative value, they also convey the effect of reflected light from the snow.

The scene of lumbering activity in the wintry regions of the Laurentian Mountains of Canada appears to have had a strong attraction for this artist, for whose special benefit it might have been prepared. Here was a "Clare Leighton field," rich in woodcut subjects, with its coterie of men who keep the world's greatest timber plant in perpetual motion. Groups of workmen, here and there in the various stages of the lumbering process, with forest, bivouacs or mills as settings—more especially with backgrounds of virgin, winter whiteness, offered material for some of the finest Clare Leighton prints yet produced. It was during last winter that the artist made the long trek to the camps of the Canadian International Paper Company, with this successful result.

This picture shows the men transferring logs from the skidways to a sleigh upon which they are to be conveyed to the frozen river, where they will remain dumped until the spring thaw releases them.

Spring in Norway

After the snows of Norway have begun to melt, there follows a period of dull monotony. It is not the black and white of a gray winter's day, but rather a curious, colorless atmosphere, which seems to envelope the landscape. Grand it may be, but cold. Then, magically, the bare maples, birches, and aspens take on live tones of mauve, brown, and yellow, changing into a light green veil against the background of dark firs and gray rocks.

On bare spots under the firs the blue anemone buds peep out; the white flowers follow, until the forest ground is covered with their stars. A little later, between the wintry-gray heather and tall, strong red-stemmed pines on the mountainside, the tender, shining stars of the flowers soften the landscape with beauty.

On the mild west and south coasts spring usually begins in February, or even earlier, commencing with the refreshing days when snowbells rise out of their white beds, and continuing until the time of the sweetly scented twin-flower (linnea), and the purest of pure wild flowers, the lily-of-the-valley.

In eastern Norway, on the other hand, the flowers arrive in quick succession. Trees burst into bloom, and suddenly the promising, fragrant spring is everywhere, called forth by the rising sun, the ever growing daylight, and the luminous skies of the wonderful northern nights.

Proofs of Christian Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE LIVE in an age which is less inclined than previous ages to take anything for granted. The underlying cause or governing law is being sought for a satisfactory solution of almost every problem. Thinking persons are unwilling to accept a theory, however plausible, without critical analysis of the facts offered in its support; nor will a careful person invest his savings in an enterprise that cannot be investigated. Liberally endowed and highly specialized institutions are established for observing, investigating, experimenting, and recording data and facts to prove what is true and what is false, and to advance the culture and well-being of the human race.

This alertness in regard to material progress is useful, but of supreme importance is the spiritual quickening whereby human thought is being brought into an understanding of the divine Mind and its unfolding ideas. This quickened spiritual sense, which is bringing with it an earnest desire to know the truth about God and man, is asking for a demonstrable faith, rather than for a profession of faith. It is quietly demanding that Christ's Christianity shall be made provable according to its efficacy in healing sin, sickness, poverty, unemployment, greed, monopoly.

People are seeking for the Comforter, which Jesus promised should come and lead "into all truth." Tossed by doubts, fears, and troubles, many, like the disciples in a storm at sea, are crying, "Master, carest thou not that we perish?" And the Christ is with us today, its "Peace, be still," quieting the turbulent elements of our thinking and lifting it to higher levels. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 233): "Every day makes its demands upon us for higher proofs rather than professions of Christian power. These proofs consist solely in the destruction of sin, sickness, and death by the power of Spirit, as Jesus destroyed them. This is an element of progress, and progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfil."

In order to give these "higher proofs" of Christian power, we first must banish from our thought all preconceived notions that the healing works of Jesus and his followers were acts designed for a "chosen" people, or for a particular period in history, rather than for teaching a faith that is provable by works. Searching the Scriptures in the light of spiritual understanding, and bringing to our quest a receptive mind, we shall more clearly understand the Master's saying, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do."

We also should be willing to acknowledge that God's laws are unchangeable and continuous in perfect operation. This fact shows that Jesus and his early followers must have worked in harmony with God's laws—not contrary to them—when they healed the sick and the sinning, and in some instances raised the dead, nearly two thousand years ago. While the Apostle Paul was in Athens, then the center of the world's culture and learning, he wrote to the Thessalonians, saying, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." Again, Paul urged Timothy to "make full proof" of his ministry. These early Christians were able to give this "full proof" of their faith because they worked in harmony with the divine Principle.

Christian Scientists, today, also are furnishing proofs in their ministry; and as Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 242), "The finger-posts of divine Science show the way our Master trod, and require of Christians the proof which he gave, instead of mere profession."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Důkazy křesťanské moci

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

ŽIJEME ve věku, který je méně ochotný než byly předcházející přijímati něco bez otázky. Hledá se základní příčina neb řídicí zákon, aby se mohl uspokojivě rozluštiti téměř každý problem. Osoby, které přemýšlejí, nejsou ochotny přijmouti theorii, i když je pravděpodobná, bez kritické analyse fakt uváděných v její podporu; také opatrná osoba neuloží své ušetřené peníze do podniku, který nemůže býti vyšetřen. Bohatě nadané a vysoce specialisované ústavy jsou založeny k pozorování, vyšetřování, dělání pokusů a zapisování udání a fakt, aby se dokázalo, co je pravdivé a co je falešné a aby pokročila kultura a blahobyt lidstva.

Tato bdělost po stránce hmotného pokroku je užitečná, ale svrchovaně důležité je duchovní oživení, kterým lidská myšlenka je přivedena k porozumění božské Mysli a jejích rozvíjejících idejí. Tento obživený duchovní smysl, který s sebou přináší vřelou touhu poznati pravdu o Bohu a člověku, žádá spíše zjevně dokázatelnou víru než vyznání víry. Tiše si žádá, aby Kristovo křesťanství bylo uděláno dokázatelným podle jeho působivosti v uzdravování z hříchu, nemoci, chudoby, nezaměstnanosti, chtivosti, monopolu.

Lidé hledají Utěšitele, o kterém Ježíš vyslovil slib, že přijde a uvede "ve všelikou pravdu." Zmítání pochybnostmi, bázněmi a nesnázemi, mnozí, jako učedníci v bouři na moři, volají, "Mistře, nedbáš že hyneme?" A Kristus je s námi dnes a jeho "Umlkni a upokoj se," utišuje bouřlivé živly v našem myšlení a pozdvihuje naše myšlení na vyšší stupně. Ve své učební knize "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu) Mrs. Eddy praví (str. 233): "Každý den žádá na nás vyšší důkazy spíše než vyznání křesťanské moci. Tyto důkazy pozůstávají jedině ze zničení hříchu, nemoci a smrti mocí Ducha, tak jak Ježíš je zničil. Toto je podstatná část pokróku a pokrok je zákon Boha, jehož zákon žádá na nás jen to, co můžeme jistě splniti."

Abychom podali tyto "vyšší důkazy" křesťanské moci, musíme napřed vypověděti z naší myšlenky všechno předem pojmuté mínění, že uzdravující práce Ježíše a jeho stoupenců byly skutky ustanovené pro "vyvolený" lid neb pro zvláštní dobu v dějinách spíše než pro učení víry, která je dokázatelná prácemi. Když rozvážíme Písmo ve světle duchovního porozumění a přineseme k onomu bádání vnímamou mysl, budeme jasněji rozuměti Mistrovu rčení, "Kdož věří ve mne, skutky, kteréž já činím, i on činiti bude, a větší nad ty činiti bude."

Máme také býti ochotni uznati, že zákony Boha jsou nezměnitelné a stálé v dokonalém působení. Toto faktum dosvědčuje, že Ježíš a jeho první stoupenci museli pracovati v harmonii se zákony Boha—ne v oposici k nim—když uzdravovali nemocné a hřešící a v některých případech vzkřísili z mrtvých, téměř před dvouma tisíci lety. Když Apoštol Pavel byl v Athenách, tenkrát střed světové kultury a učení, psal Tessalonicenským, řka, "Všeho zkuste; což dobrého jest, toho se držte." A Pavel také pobádal Timotea, aby "dokázal toho dostatečně," že je věrný služebník. Tito první křesťané byli schopni podati tyto "dostatečné důkazy" své víry protože pracovali v harmonii s božským Principem.

Křesťanští Vědci dnes také podávají důkazy svým příslušováním; a jak praví Mrs. Eddy (ibid., str. 242), "Cestníky v Křesťanské Vědě ukazují na cestu, po které náš Mistr kráčel a žádají od křesťanů, místo pouhého vyznání, takový důkaz, jaký on podal."

Clouds

Though beauty has a different
robe to wear
In every meadow, forest path and
peak,
Surely the wandering glance would
vainly seek
Glories more royal than the clouds
declare,
When in tall shifting palaces of air
The lightning sallies, and the thunders shriek;
Or when rose banners of the sunset streak
The west with burning islets,
ghostly fair.

But scarce excelled in loveliness, I
hold
Those clouds that, rimmed with blue
and dusky gold,
Lend brief enthrallment to a city
sky,
More radiant when the streets beneath are gray,
As though, on grimiest lanes, to
shed a ray
Of holiest splendor on the upturned
eye.

STANTON A. COBLENTZ.

The Oxford Country

There is a beautiful, sloping acre, not far from Oxford, which a number of great elms divide into aisles and nave, while at one end a curving hawthorn and maple hedge completes them with an apse. Towards Oxford, the space is almost shut in by remote elms. On one side I hear the soft and sibilant fall of soaking grass before the scythe. The rain and sun alternating are like two lovers in dialogue; the rain smiles from the hills when the sun shines, and the sun also while the rain is falling. When the rain is not over, and the sun has interrupted, the nightingale sings, where the stitchwort is starry 'midst long grass that bathes the sweeping branches of thorn and brier. . . . A potent, warm, and not quite soothing perfume creeps over the grass, and makes the May blossom something elvish. I turn and look east. Almost at once, all these things are happily composed into one pleasant sense, and are but a frame to a tower and three spires of Oxford, like clouds—but the sky is suddenly cloudless.

I suppose that ivy has the same graceful ways on all old masonry, yet I have caught myself remembering, as if it were unique, that perfect ancient ivy that makes an arcade of green along the wall of Godstow nunnery. And in the same way, above all others I remember the pollard willows that lean this way and that along the Oxford streams—like prehistoric sculpture in winter, but in summer a green eave and full of voices. Never have I seen sunsets like those which make Wytham Wood and Marley Wood great purple clouds, and the clouds overhead more solid than they. How pleasant are Cherwell and Evenlode, and those angry little waters at Ferry Hinksey! When I see the rain a white cloud and Shotover Hill a grey cloud, I seem never before to have seen the sweetness of rain.

October is nowhere so much itself as among the Hinksey elms. The trees, whether they stand alone or in societies, are most perfect in autumn. Something in the soil, or climate, preserves their farewell hues as in a protracted sunset. Looking at them at nightfall, it is hard to believe that they have been amidst ten thousand sunsets and remained the same; for they ponder great matters, and not only in the autumn, but in May, when the silence is startled by the gurgling laughter of the hen cuckoo. When spring comes into the land, I remember a mulberry that suspended its white blossom, among black boughs, over a shining lawn at the edge of the city; and the bells that in March or April seemed to be in league with spring, as we heard them from the fields. And how well a conversation would grow and blossom between Headington and Wheatley or Osney and Eaton!—From "Oxford." Painted by JOHN FULLEYLOVE. Described by EDWARD THOMAS.

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EDUCATIONAL

Putting Pleasure Into Piano Practice

By J. LILIAN VANDEVERE
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AROUND the land of music, tradition has set a thick and thorny hedge called "practicing." Some parents feel incompetent to help their children in finding a way through, others are unwilling to make the requisite effort, and still others consider it the teacher's responsibility.

Many, however, ask what their share of the work will be, and support the teacher faithfully. They realize that practice is definite business, which requires guidance and encouragement on their part. They do not expect the child to remember his practicing, to do it voluntarily, or to keep at it enthusiastically at first.

They work systematically and unremittingly to form right practice habits and the correct attitude toward practice, and go serenely and steadily on, knowing that ultimate satisfaction and joy will be their reward.

To those parents who evince this gratifying desire to coöperate, there are some suggestions which may lighten and brighten the practice period.

Should Sit Comfortably

If the child is to sit quietly and practice attentively he must be comfortable. The most important item is a seat of the right height, which means more to the child than many parents realize. Because the piano bench is not adjustable, the old-fashioned round piano stool is much more satisfactory. This stool should be adjusted so that when the child is seated with hands on the keys his forearms will be level.

The next requirement is a footstool. Dangling legs have been the cause of more fidgeting and lack of application than any other one factor. The child cannot devote himself to music when there is a sense of tension and discomfort. When seated at the proper height he should rest his feet on the footstool flat and comfortably. He may be so tall that only only an inch or two of stool is needed, but this inch may mean the difference between good posture and bad.

Without a footstool this child is apt to slide forward, get his feet on the floor, and brace himself in an awkward and uncomfortable perch on the edge of the stool. The music is then out of correct focus, because he is too close to it. Since he is too near the keyboard, there is not sufficient room for his forearms to be properly aligned. His elbows stick out, and poor arm and hand position are almost sure to follow.

Simple wooden boxes, stained, make good footstools. If one long side is left open, the stool may be slipped over the pedals and close to the piano. A piece of felt weather stripping or of rubber on the upper edge of the stool will prevent any marring of the piano.

Light is another requisite. Good light from a window is best, but since much of the season's practicing is done in the winter when the dusk falls early, some artificial light must be provided. Be sure that this light does not fall at such an angle as to produce either a glare on the page or the child's own shadow across it.

On many pianos, especially on grand pianos, the piano rack is far above the young child's eye level. He cranes his small neck to decipher the line of notes, and if he perseveres in keeping his eyes on them, his head is in a cramped position. There is on the market a light wire rack which can be hung on the piano, and this brings the music within easy reading range.

Length of Practice Period

With the child settled comfortably at the piano, in good playing position, without undue pull on any muscles, we are ready to see that he stays there and does what is expected of him.

The length of the practice period has much to do with the spirit of it. For little beginners two 15-minute periods a day are enough. The child flits from one thing to another when left to himself, so do not expect him to work very long at first.

Older children may work for half an hour. Their lessons will be longer, and they should be able to do this much careful work. Another 15-minute period might be added later in the day, if the child's interest warrants it, or if his progress needs the additional stimulus.

Later two half hours may be required. By this time the child will be able to help in planning his practice schedule, and to use his time to the greatest advantage.

The amount of practice cannot be set arbitrarily, but it should always be adjusted to the length of time spent in school. The best time of day for practicing depends upon the amount of time available before school in the morning and the hour at which the child leaves school in the afternoon.

A morning practice period is valuable. The child is fresh then, and none of his projects has as yet got under way and claimed his attention. This is a fine time for technical work and for going over new material. There is a buoyance and lift to the morning hours that carries one over the hard bits, and much is accomplished in proportion to the amount of time expended.

The spirit with which the child approaches his practicing will influence largely the quality of his effort. He should set about it with some degree of willingness, and keep working cheerfully. Then as you value this approach do not require practice at once after school.

A child wants freedom then, a chance to play or to carry out some cherished scheme of his own. He has a right to free time out of doors and with his friends. If he has this rightful relaxation he will more readily sit down in the quiet time just before the evening meal, and do some worth-while work and do it amiably and well. If his time is thus considerately planned he will be far more apt to do his part ungrudgingly. And as he works with this attitude he will begin to feel the charm of music.

[This is the first of two articles on piano practice.]

Building Principia College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

THE Principia's need for support in carrying out its plans for completion of the new college buildings is presented in a statement from the school's trustees, which is as follows:

"When, in 1930, it was determined to proceed with the building program, contributions to the college project totaled slightly over $2,000,000. About $250,000 had been used in the purchase of the 300-acre campus just outside St. Louis; substantial and necessary expenditures had been made for the basic architectural studies, the general building plan, engineering surveys, assembling and training faculty and administrative personnel, and for constructive publicity. Six hundred thousands dollars of this total had been specifically contributed and set aside for a permanent endowment fund.

Unlimited Opportunity

"Fortunately, before actual building operations began, the proposed site was found to be unsuitable because of the encroachment of urban congestion and an encircling system of traffic arteries. In December, 1930, the beautiful site on the bluffs of the Mississippi 35 miles north of St. Louis was obtained. The new location offers wonderful advantages in magnificent scenery, wholesome environment, practical building and operating factors, and in room for almost unlimited development.

"However, plans already carefully drawn up for the old site had to be adapted to a new setting. Great economy in ultimate building costs is made possible but the change to new conditions involved delay and a large increase in immediate expenditures. Ten miles of roads had to be repaired and given all-weather surfacing. A complete sewerage system and a water supply sufficient to meet the probable needs for 50 or more years have been installed. These essential utilities represent an investment of over $100,000.

"We have been working toward the fall of 1932 as the time for opening the College of Liberal Arts on its own campus. When ground was broken last summer, we realized fully that in order to accomplish this, architectural design, engineering work and construction would all have to proceed at great speed and with an absolute minimum of interruptions. We also knew that funds on hand would not be sufficient to complete the minimum number of buildings necessary for the college. Though the time seemed inauspicious, nevertheless it seemed right and wholly consistent with the history of The Principia's development that we should go forward without faltering.

"Construction was undertaken and has progressed, on the whole, with thoroughness, harmony, and expedition. Five buildings are now under way. One dormitory for women to house 47 students and the Dean of Women, is completed as to exterior except for roofing tile, glazing and doors. The chapel needs only the remaining half of the stonework, roofing, glazing, doors and interior finish. One dormitory for men which includes the residence of the dean of men approaches completion of exterior construction. The steelwork of the largest dormitory, Agnes Anderson Hall, which will house 75 women, is nearly erected and the foundations of a second men's dormitory now await delivery of structural steel. Construction of the dining halls, kitchens, two classroom buildings and one dormitory for men is not as yet under way.

"While gifts have been coming in it became apparent in January of this year that building was proceeding faster than funds were being received and that available money would soon be exhausted unless immediate and substantial aid was forthcoming. A study of the situation was undertaken at once.

"From the very beginning of the project it was determined that no indebtedness whatsoever would be incurred and that contracts would be let only on the basis of cash in hand sufficient to cover every obligation. The study revealed that with available funds, Agnes Anderson Hall, a gift in entirety, could be completed, and the two dormitories and chapel now under construction could be put under roof, glazed and otherwise protected indefinitely against the weather. A reserve of approximately $500,000 was set aside to meet all obligations already incurred on these buildings.

"Funds on hand as of March 1, however, would permit us to carry on the general program of design and construction for only two more weeks. No new contracts could be let. We therefore stated the need frankly in the February and again in the March number of Progress at Principia, appealing to The Principia's thousands of friends for immediate financial assistance. The response thus far has been most encouraging, both in contributions and in truly inspiring messages of support and confidence.

The Delay

"About two months ago we encountered delay because of a jurisdictional dispute between two affiliated groups of building trades. Neither the contractor nor the college were involved, but in spite of the efforts of international labor officials the work was interrupted for over five weeks. Finally, when violence threatened, it was deemed wise to suspend all operations until the building trades could settle their difficulties.

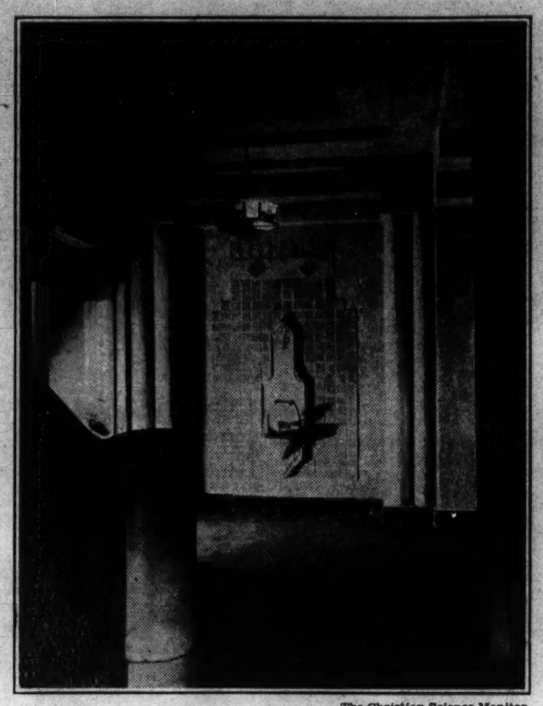
"This halt more than used up the slender time margin, and in view of the present financial needs the trustees voted to postpone the move to the new campus until 1933. Building operations will continue, however, as soon as the labor problem is solved, and will proceed just as rapidly as funds are made available.

"This decision in no way affects the opening of the Senior College. The Junior College will carry on as before and the third or junior year will be offered on the old campus in St. Louis. We will provide buildings and facilities which will be entirely practical and adequate for the purpose.

"While the postponement of a long anticipated event is obviously regretted, nevertheless in many ways the added time is most welcome. It will enable us to complete the large task yet remaining in a most thorough and orderly fashion.

"At least $1,500,000 is needed to complete buildings now under way and provide the minimum additional facilities needed for the college. We are confident that this need will be met abundantly and in due time.

"It must be remembered that this college is a culmination of The Principia's 34 years of educational work. It is founded upon an idea world-wide in its application and significance. We are building not simply efficient and pleasing structures usable for a few decades; we are building for centuries, creating an educational environment in which nature and architecture join to inspire love of the beautiful, the good and the true."



The Christian Science Monitor

A Drinking Fountain Niche, Showing Structural Beauty, in a Rural Community School, Located in a Village of 700 Persons.

Beauty Invades Rural School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rockford, Ill.

TWO little six-year-olds were approaching the entrance to their school building, which had been completely renovated. The usual reckless rush and oblivion to mud-shod feet of former years were no longer in evidence among the older children of the school. Respect and thoughtfulness were manifested everywhere, and even these little six-year-olds had caught the idea.

As they swung open the heavy artistically designed entrance doors, one little boy said to his companion, "Are your feet clean?"

"Yes," replied the other.

"Let me see," said the first. And after a thorough inspection, "Come on. Let's go outside and clean them some more. They aren't clean yet. You know we musn't dirty our pretty new floors."

The above incident occurred in a community school and it indicates a development which is taking place in rural schools today. What had accomplished this thoughtfulness, which ages of lecturing and punishing in former years had failed to do? A profound respect for their school had been instilled in these children because care had been exercised to greet these children with beauty and artistic designs in the entrances and corridors of the building.

It was realized that since education stands for enlightenment, a moderate and consistent sense of beauty in artistic treatment of the building was of utmost importance. It was discovered that artistic qualities could be placed in buildings at little or no additional expense if an intelligent and wise use of ordinary building materials were displayed.

The accompanying picture is of a drinking fountain niche in a community school, located in a midwest village of 700 persons. This artistic picture greets each child each day, as he enters the school building, and the disciplinary effect that such surroundings have must be readily appreciated.

There are two such niches in this building since there are two entrances, one for the grade and one for the high school. The artistic effects produced were acquired merely by special design and the artistic application of ordinary buffed plaster, together with an effective use of a small amount of tile. No painting was used whatever since the coloring was intrinsic with the materials used. Splendid effects have been obtained through the medium of tiled corridor wainscoting, with textured plaster walls and ceilings above. These clever plaster effects may be obtained through the skillful use of the mechanic's trowel, at a very low cost.

These touches, together with efficient development of curricular possibilities in small spaces, have a remarkable effect in changing the rural boys' national hero from Peck's Bad Boy to the more substantial aspiration of becoming a useful citizen. These surroundings also help to build up a strong community pride and remove to a large degree any inferior sense formerly felt by rural boys in city surroundings.

The writer was an offspring of the old type of school. The type in which the greatest disciplinary obstacle was always the greatest hero. Upon a return visit to the old school many years later, the principal in charge was quizzed regarding the present disciplinary problem and the writer was surprised when informed that no such problem then existed. In answer to the inquiry as to when this problem ceased, he was informed that the change followed immediately after the completion of their beautiful new high school building in the district.

Thus we see a pardonable pride built up in the mind of the taxpayers for their school, and we find it becoming the social center of the district, and opportunities of recreation and social intercourse are manifested.

R. A. O.

Spanish Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

A method of instruction in the art of reading and writing, devised by Señora Cristina Grimaldo de Santibanez, one of Mexico's outstanding educators, has passed both government and private tests satisfactorily.

By this so-called 'intuitive" method of learning to read and write, involving a syllabic development of words from the simplest forms, children and illiterate adults have been taught to write with fair ability and to read books corresponding to those of third-year school classes after 30 days' instruction.

Foreigners who have interested themselves in the new method expect it to be highly successful as a means of providing a quick practical knowledge of Spanish.

Compensation for Colleges

By ROBERT L. KELLY
Permanent Secretary, Association of American Colleges

THERE are abundant bits of evidence that while colleges, in common with the rest of the country, face a multitude of serious financial problems, they are meeting them with wisdom, courage and a determination to carry on under the new and more difficult conditions without capitulation. The office of the Association of American Colleges, New York, which is in constant communication with 457 active members, has found in numerous personal interviews, conferences, reports and correspondence the following forms of compensation in the complex situation which we are now facing:

First, there is a distinct gain in intellectual interest on the part of students, with less attention to the side shows on the college campus than formerly.

Second, the idea that a student should pay a larger share of the cost of his education than has been the case, has been vindicated. Colleges depending more largely upon tuition for their resources find themselves in better relative financial condition than those colleges whose income has been drawn chiefly from endowments. Colleges generally, and especially those which are located in or near large cities, have more day students than formerly. Colleges from whose immediate field a good many students have usually gone to other institutions, particularly in the East, are also having an increased enrollment.

Third, there is a tendency on the part of many colleges, because of and under the excuse of present conditions, to cut out "frills" and to reduce their curriculum offerings to the more necessary and cultural subjects. Some institutions are discovering that they can prune their educational program and consolidate departments without loss of effectiveness, often with real gain. There are fewer courses, fewer small classes, less expenditure for administration.

In the effort to concentrate upon the educational program, the increased intellectual interest of the students is being capitalized and students are profiting as they are thrown more upon their own initiative and are allowed to develop their own resourcefulness.

Fourth, all colleges are watching their expenditures more closely than usual and normally find it quite possible to cut down their budgets to a considerable extent without loss of educational effectiveness. While some colleges report reductions in the number of the staff, the result may eventually mean better salaries for those who remain connected with the institution.

Fifth, an increase in the number of applicants for admission for next year as compared with the situation at this time a year ago is reported from several sections of the country

Sixth, a greater proportion of the students, both present students and applicants for admission, indicate need of financial assistance. This points in the direction of greater appreciation of the services which the colleges render.

Seventh, extraordinary efforts are being made by alumni groups, faculties, students and others to provide funds for students who are in dire straits because of the economic situation. The time is opportune for appeals for scholarship and loan aid for worthy students.

There is an unexpected optimism on the part of college administrators and their friends. They have not lost their faith in their institutions or in their work. The following sample comment illustrates the stuff of which college presidents are made:

The economic conditions in our state are extremely bad. We have had in succession in the last four years a most destructive flood, a great drought, bank failures and the depression. This leaves the purchasing power in our state very low. The college itself, however, is getting along quite well.

Summer Courses in Europe

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

AN ABUNDANT variety of advanced holiday courses in Europe open to foreign students has been listed by the League of Nations Institute of Intellectual Coöperation with headquarters in Paris. The booklet containing the list describes 135 different courses to be held during 1932 in 17 different countries and 82 different cities.

The subjects in which instruction is to be given are the following: Languages, literature, history and civilization, philosophy and religion, education and psychology, law, politics, economics, sociology, international law, international relations, geography, commerce, science, fine arts, technology, history of art, music, physical training, gymnastics, dances, folk-dancing and eurythmics.

In France, courses are to be given at Bagnères-de-Bigorre (under the auspices of the University of Toulouse), Besançon, Biarritz (under the auspices of the University of Bordeaux), Bordeaux, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Calais, and Dunkirk (these three under supervision of the University of Lille), Caen, Clermont-Ferrand, Dijon, Fontainebleau (at the American School of Fine Arts and Conservatory of Music), Grenoble, Liéfra (near Fontette), Nancy, Paris, Saint-Jean-de-Luz (under direction of the University of Bordeaux), Saint-Servan, near Saint-Malo (auspices of the University of Rennes), Strasbourg, and Tours (under the University of Poitiers).

Courses in Germany are to be offered at Berlin, Bonn, Clausthal-Zellerfeld, Cologne, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Freiburg (Breisgau), Giessen, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Iéna, Kiel, Marburg-on-the-Lahn, Munich and Munster.

In Great Britain, courses are offered at Abbotsholme, Derbyshire (under auspices of the University College of Nottingham), Bristol, Cambridge, Exeter, Harlech (in coöperation with the University of Wales Extension Board), Llandrindod Wells, London, Oxford and Seascale.

In Italy, courses are offered at Fienza, Florence, Peruggia, Pisa, Ravenna, Rome, Siena, Varese and Venice.

In Switzerland, special instruction is being provided at Berne, Bourg-Saint-Pierre (under the Botanical Institute of the University of Geneva), Geneva, Lausanne and Neufchatel.

In other countries the principal centers where holiday courses have been arranged are as follows: in Austria, at Graz, Salsburg and Vienna, in Belgium, at Ghent; in Czechoslovakia, at Prague; in Denmark, at Copenhagen and Elsinore; in Hungary, at Debrecen; in Yugoslavia, at Belgrade, Ragusa (Dubrovnik) and Zagreb; in the Netherlands, at Leyden and The Hague; in Poland, at Cracow and Warsaw; in Portugal, at Coimbra; in Roumania, at Monastirea Neamtului; in Spain, at Barcelona, Burgos, Granada, Jaca, Madrid, Pamplona, San Sebastian and Santander; in Sweden, at Lund.

This list of courses has been published in English, French and German. The English edition is obtainable from the World Peace Foundation, Boston, Mass., or from Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, London. The French edition can be obtained from the Librairie Vuibert, Paris, and the German edition from Alfred Lorentz, Leipzig.

Transoceanic Lessons

New York

"Transoceanic lessons" broadcast direct from the capitals of Europe to classrooms in America is a recent development in education over the air. "Such international broadcasts should prove an important factor in developing international good will and understanding among students of all countries," says Dr. Augustus Thomas of the World Federation of Education Associations.

In the opinion of Dr. Thomas who introduced the London broadcast in a speech from Washington, D. C., on April 12, the use of radio lessons in classrooms as supplementary educational material is already an accepted fact but the introduction of the international broadcast, prepared especially for classroom reception and sent direct from the "old countries" to American schools, is a new and important step forward in the educational field.

This broadcast from London was the third transoceanic lesson brought this year by the American School of the Air direct to city and rural schools of America over a coast to coast network of the Columbia System. In the opinion of the school's advisory faculty which is headed by Dr. William C. Bagley, professor of education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, these international broadcasts will undoubtedly become a part of all future radio curriculums.

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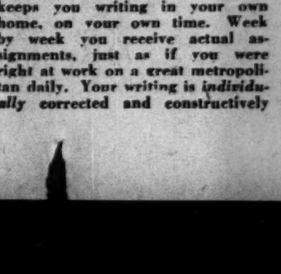

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

The Earl of Harewood's Sale

By "COLLECTOR"

London

THE most important sale of the London spring auction season took place at Chesterfield House, Mayfair, on April 7, when the remaining contents of this historic mansion were sold by Sotheby's by order of the Earl of Harewood, the husband of the Princess Royal, who is better known as Princess Mary.

Lord Harewood (pronounced "Harwood") owns by inheritance one of the finest private collections of old Georgian furniture in all Britain, many of the pieces having the original invoices of their purchase from the actual cabinetmaker who wrought them.

The Earl recently inherited Harewood House, in Yorkshire, from his father, and, partly from motives of economy, is selling Chesterfield House, his great London residence. He is moving a portion of the contents to a smaller house, bought recently by Queen Mary for her daughter, in Green Street and selling the rest.

Readers of this page may recall that it was Lord Harewood who last summer sold for £10,000 the "Canning Jewel," that marvelous pendant attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, The anonymous American woman who bought it presented it to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

A Wide Range of Objects

Superb examples of old Georgian and French "Louis" furniture, a large Fereghan carpet, formerly the property of the Grand Duke Michael; lovely decorative china, including Sèvres porcelain from the collection of the late Marquis of Clanricarde; books, prints, pictures and other art objects, were all offered at the sale which comprised more than 300 lots, both ancient and modern.

It was confidently predicted that, despite trade conditions, a new high level would be established for some of the pieces offered. The furniture, however, was considered due for high bidding, for "quality" was written all over many of the objects that went under the hammer. A lively contest between collectors, both amateur and professional, was looked for over a magnificent set of four Chippendale mahogany armchairs of the French type. These were exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club twelve years ago and are illustrated in a famous "Dictionary of English Furniture." The competition resulted in a final bid of £2500 for the set of four. These chairs, which date from about the year 1735, have wide upholstered backs and seats covered in original Soho tapestry. (Lower left in group.)

It was a fortunate collector who acquired the superb pair of early eighteenth century William Kent sideboard-tables, with brown veined marble tops, for £490. The legs of these tables are in two motifs, the upper part of bold S scroll form, merging into fine lion-paw feet, and carved on the knees with flowers united by a wave-scrolled frieze. They date from about 1730 and each is 5 feet 7 inches wide. (Upper left.)

A Comfortable, Costly Chair

A piece both handsome and rare was the Chippendale mahogany writing armchair, of strong French influence. The arm supports, terminating in finely carved dogs' heads, were ornamented by carved ring molding which also surrounded the seat frame. The cabriole legs were carved on the knees with foliage and ended in delicately carved whorled feet. This piece clearly showed the Louis XV character that was gradually making its influence felt of English cabinetmakers. It sold for £320. (At left of center.)

There was considerable competition for the charming set of six Heppelwhite mahogany armchairs. Their oval upholstered backs had molded frames, inlaid at the top with a star design in satinwood and carved on either side with husk pendants. The upholstered seats were supported on cabriole legs, carved on the knees with fan motifs, the backs of the seat rails being similarly carved. These went for £195.

Among the French furniture to be offered was a fine Louis XIV boule bureau table, 5 feet 4 inches wide. The rectangular top was inlaid with a typical design in engraved brass, in the manner of Jean Bérain, on a tortoise, shell ground within a repoussé ormolu border. It brought £30.

An Empire mantel clock, by Lelievre of Paris, went for £22. It had a circular white enameled dial contained in a brass barrel-case which formed a litter for the ormolu figures of Venus and Adonis, carried by two bronze figures of Ethiopian slaves. The clock was 2 feet 3 inches high.

Collectors of English chandeliers and clocks were interested in the two pieces from the magnificent staircase and hall shown in the illustration. One was an imposing chandelier of early Georgian type, the central stem ranged in two tiers, heavily carved with acanthus foliage and recurving scrolls. The stem supports three tiers of candle branches and terminates at the base with an inverted pineapple motif. It was, I believe, Sir Christopher Wren, the famous designer of St. Paul's Cathedral, who popularized this pineapple motif in England. The other stairway item was a delightful eighteenth century timepiece, 9 feet 9 inches high. It had a circular white enameled dial in a mahogany case surmounted by a gilt figure of Pan playing his pipes.

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Rarely does a public sale in England arouse the interest which went with the recent disposal of the furniture in the Earl of Harewood's Chesterfield House in Mayfair, London. The mansion itself is shown in the lower center of this group of pictures, while the main staircase is immediately above

At the left, above, is one of a pair of console tables, elaborately and grotesquely carved in the manner of William Kent and dating about 1730. Lions' legs, satyrs' faces, fruits, foliage, bulky scrolls, are all here

The upper right shows a fine Louis XIV bureau table elaborately decorated in boule and richly and delicately inlaid

At the left, below, appears one of a set of four mahogany armchairs dating about 1735, the curved arms suggesting the earlier Queen Anne forms, while the carved cabriole legs show Georgian tendencies. They are covered with the original Soho tapestry

Next, to the right, is a mahogany armchair in early Chippendale manner, the arms ending in finely carved dog heads and the legs showing Louis XV influence

At the extreme right, below, is a Louis XV commode having two drawers, the fronts inlaid with colored woods in flower design and heavily decorated with gilded bronze or ormolu. On this stands an elaborate clock of the ornate design characteristic of early Empire

At the left of this commode and clock appears one of a set of six Heppelwhite mahogany armchairs, bearing strong characteristics of the contemporary French style of Louis XV

These pictures, as a whole, suggest the variety of styles contained in this historic house, built in 1749 for the Earl of Chesterfield

Highboys, Shirts and Soup—All "Pedigreed"

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IT SEEMS natural that subjects and activities which receive special and widespread attention should have groups of special words attached to them. So aviation and radio, tennis and sailing, stamp-collecting and modern art, have each a terminology that is sometimes only partly understood by the public at large. Scores of new word forms have appeared in recent years needed for clear and exact expression, derived from classic tongues, usually based on sound knowledge and respect for source significance. Quite as often, perhaps, a familiar term will be applied in a slightly modified sense, but in a way that is easily understood and consistent with former use.

Occasionally a usage gets under way that seems to lack any discernable basis of common sense, good taste or scholarship. One of these has had much publicity during the Lenz - Culbertson contract - bridge contest. Reports of those sessions referred to certain acts as "psychics," meaning thin stratagems, or bluffs, quite legitimate in the game. But "psychics" has an air of profundity and erudition, whether or not it has a trace of justification in source sense, while "bluffs" does not sound intellectual at all. Perhaps the formal settings of the affair in the Hotels Chatham and Waldorf-Astoria induced a too hasty effort at scholarly diction.

Another word has fallen into an amusingly inept use, as it has been commandeered by writers on period furnishings, commonly known as antiques. If an old chair or silver mug or porcelain vase carries a clear record of several former owners, possibly from the first one to the present, some people choose to say that the thing is "pedigreed." And this is not said jokingly, much as one may be inclined to smile at the expression. With such an apt and exact word as "documented" available, one wonders why "pedigreed" is preferred, with its biological associations of ancestry and progeny, infancy and maturity.

Thus, for several years, certain classes of old-time property have been described in some magazines and in the trade world. But the promoters of antiques are not to be allowed to finish what they seem to have started and have steadily fostered. Now other lines have heard of "pedigreed" furniture and advertisements proclaim "pedigreed" shirts, and canned soup made from "pedigreed" tomatoes. Is it meant that those very shirts have already served several generations — have been handed down from father to son?

After all, there may be good basis of literal accuracy for stating that some chairs or tables or highboys are "pedigreed." Such things often are worm-eaten, with the activity still in progress, and "pedigreed" has to do with breeding, and that sort of thing. Which brings up that story told of Charles Lamb and the grocer from whom the essayist was buying a slice of cheese which happened to be far from fresh. Lamb noticed that it was a bit lively and said to the shopkeeper:

"Don't wrap it up. Just tie a string to it and I'll lead it home."

"Pedigreed" cheese, perhaps.

A Good Time To Spend

New York

WHETHER or not a similar situation is to be found in other large American cities, I do not know, but surely in New York the prices of many of the finer sorts of seventeenth and eighteenth century home furnishings are now extremely low. Whoever has the means and the desire to acquire may well become alert, for the rapid advances that had built up an imposing total during the last 20 years or so have been greatly reduced or have disappeared wholly.

Certainly some prominent dealers have priced their wares without regard to their cost, as they attach figures which they hope will win buyers who are looking merely for sound financial investments, with abundant returns in esthetic enjoyment thrown in for good measure.

One-fifth of the previous selling price was the figure asked for by a prominent dealer, for some early French and Belgian tapestries from the world's most famous looms.

Another house pointed out, as typical of its present scale, a piece of very old and rare English silver. It had been marked down a few months ago 35 per cent and had just been further reduced 50 per cent, leaving the final figure at one-third the first price mark. Other items were noticed which led to an exclamation of surprise, and to the quiet answer, "We are trying to take in enough money to pay the clerks and the rent. Costs and profits are forgotten, meantime."

One dealer was shipping his stock of excellent French furniture back to Paris, where he felt sure the customers would pay enough more to cover the charges for packing, freight and trucking. A lady in a German city wrote to a New York decorator for advice in the selling of some exceptionally good Biedermier furniture, which had long been in her home, explaining that she had already disposed of certain pieces which she described. She expected that the New York market would promise so much better that the rest should be sent over, but instead she was told that the articles she had sold in Germany would have brought only 30 to 40 per cent as much in New York. Naturally the disposal of the entire quantity in her home city was recommended.

Knowing of such cases helps us to realize that the American metropolis is not now a favorable location for sellers of such decorative merchandise. Still many of them are carrying on sturdily, with mounting losses week by week. As a result, high-grade fabrics, furniture, really antique eastern rugs, old silver, china and glass may be bought now at prices that bear an absurdly low relation to actual costs.

Whoever intelligently selects purchases in these lines may make highly desirable acquisitions. Incidentally, one may be assisting business houses which are now depending on gross sales—not profits—for meeting their week-to-week expenses, and which are showing praiseworthy courage by continuing to keep up their establishments while steadily losing money.

C. G. B.

It is said that mahogany furniture made about the so-called "Regency" period—the early years of the nineteenth century—is now being acquired by the discerning "small" collector and is likely to appreciate in value if bought at the present modest figures asked.

A famous London peeress is credited with having launched the new vogue and has already furnished her Mayfair dining room with a handsome matched set of Regency chairs, mirrors and both dining and side tables.

China Cottages Not From Rockingham

Swinton, near Rotherham, Eng.

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Four months hence and 90 years will have passed since the Royal Rockingham Pottery was closed down, and just 28 years ago the last of the workmen passed to his rest. My grandmother was a Miss Brameld, and both my late mother and myself have been life-long collectors of the superb work of our village pottery. Hinc illæ lacrimæ.

In your issue of Jan. 30 you have a most interesting article on "China Cottages," which your London correspondent claims were made at "Rockingham." I do not agree with this statement, and for the following reasons:

The sales books of Brameld & Co. of the Rockingham Pottery, from 1828 to 1842, are still in being, and, while they show that plenty of pastille burners of various sizes and patterns were sold, not a single "china cottage" is mentioned. The pattern books of the concern, as far as they survive, tell the same story.

There have been several original collections—i. e., every piece known to have been purchased direct from the pottery—in this district. In these china cottages were absolutely unknown, although pastille burners were well represented.

My grandmother, who died in 1856, left it on record that she first saw these china cottages a year or two after the Great Exhibition—1851—and that they were soon in every china shop. She was certain that they were never made at the Rockingham Pottery.

Careful search and continual advertising both in Britain and Leningrad for over 35 years has failed to unearth a single china cottage bearing any of the marks of the Rockingham Pottery, one with "Chamberlain & Co." impressed alone coming to light.

The paste and glaze of these cottages are practically all identical, and very different from those used at the Rockingham Pottery, which are before me as I write.

Cottages are supposed to be for burning pastilles, but none that I have tested will burn for more than a few minutes, while pastille burners will burn for hours or days. The former are invariably rough, and with very crude raised flowers, the latter are exquisite specimens of the potter's art.

"Griffin."

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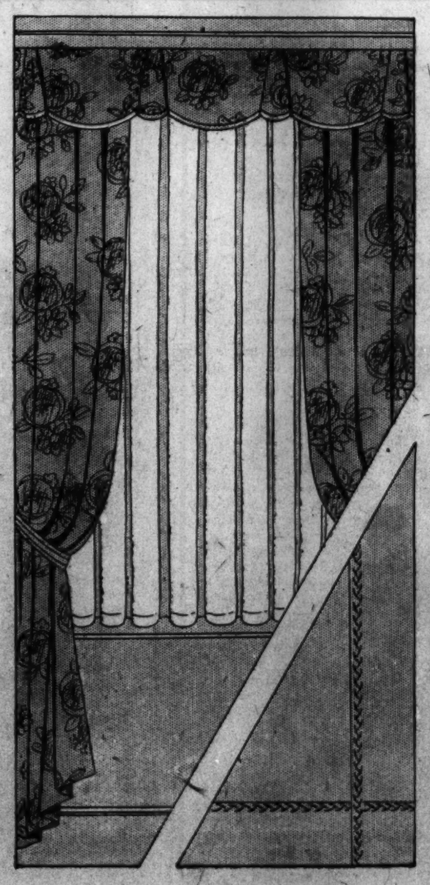

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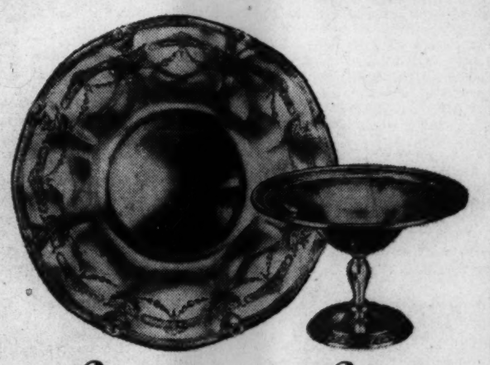

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STOCKS TURN HEAVY AFTER EARLY RISE

Market Becomes Quiet as Prices Decline and Volume Small

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Stocks were unable to continue their recovery through a third session today, although the bond market still felt the stimulating effect of the Federal Reserve's credit expansion program.

Trading quarters were inclined to look upon the upturn in the stock market of the last two sessions as largely a technical rebound, and to await something in the way of favorable news before trying to press the rally further. In the meantime, enough week-end profit-taking and selling came into the market to cause numerous recessions of fractions to more than 2 points from yesterday's close.

The list pushed up a little at the start, slid back, then hardened for a time as coppers had a temporary upturn, but sold off again in the final dealings, and the closing tone was heavy. Trading was quiet, however. The turnover for the short session approximated half a million shares.

Auburn was a soft spot, breaking nearly 5 points to close at 37, a new low since traded here, as a further reflection of the first quarter report showing net of 4 cents a share. The stock sold as high as 514 in 1929.

Some Sharp Declines

American Telephone also encountered fresh pressure, losing more than 2. Western Union sagged a couple of points, and Eastman dropped 4. Issues off a point or so included United States Steel, Standards of New Jersey and California, Allied Chemical, Union Carbide and Air Reduction.

In the coppers, American Smelting preferred advanced 2 points, the common a fraction and Kennecott, Magma and Cerro de Pasco were firm for a time.

The buying of the coppers evidently reflected reports of a little better foreign inquiry for the metal, although prices were unchanged. The cotton market was barely steady, futures sagging 25 to 40 cents a bale.

Trade news at the week-end still failed to provide much of a sufficiently tangible nature to influence the market, although the automobile industry was being watched closely for signs of expanding operations, as result of the extensive sales efforts.

In the Youngstown steel area, which serves the motor makers to a considerable extent, it was estimated that mills would expand operations a little next week.

In the foreign exchange markets, the French franc still held firmly against the dollar, and sterling pushed up about a cent.

Bonds Continue Advance

The bond market continued to advance on a broad front today, with the utilities again stepping into the leadership of the corporate classes.

While the United States Government list was comparatively steady, the activity in this department slackened somewhat and several of the Treasury loans showed fractional losses which were generally attributed to week-end profit-taking.

Signs of easier money conditions, and the final disposal of the Middle West Utilities Co. situation, which had been overhanging the market for some time, were given credit for the better tone which came into the trading yesterday and continued today. At the same time dealers pointed out that numerous issues have been selling at less than receivership prices and that some recovery was only natural.

Along the utilities that moved up from fractions to 2 or more points were American & Foreign Power 5s, most of the American Telephone liens, Cincinnati Gas 4s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Columbia Gas 5s, International Telephone debenture 5s, Kansas Gas 4½s, Pacific Gas 5s and a number of others.

Substantial gains were recorded by the railroads, especially the low-priced ones that have recently been under pressure. Advances of 1 to 2 points were shown by some bonds of Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate and Frisco. The high-grade Atchison 4s and the Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s also climbed a point or more.

Many of the industrials improved, including loans of Armour & Co., Chile Copper, Dodge Brothers, and Goodyear.

The foreign section was firm, especially the Germans, Japanese, British, French, Italy and some of the South Americans.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Apr. 16	Last Apr. 15
80	Am Pneu pf	1½	1½	1½	..
1393	Am T&T	107¼	103¾	104	106½
75	Big Sanf	9½	9½	9½	9½
280	Bos El	70	68	70	68
45	B&M pr pf	33½	30	30	..
100	Cop Range	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
140	East SS	7½	7	7½	..
65	E G & Fuel	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
18	E G & F pr pf	62¼	60⅝	62¼	62¾
116	Edison Elec	157½	156	156	156
80	First Nat S	43½	43½	43½	44¾
100	Gen Capital	13½	13½	13½	..
100	Gen Pub Sv	11	11	11	10¾
6	Hancock	10	10	10	..
50	Isle Royale	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
75	Nash	12½	12½	12½	12½
40	NE Tel	99½	97¾	97¾	99
800	No Butte	28	26	28	25
15	Pec Mills	6	6	6	..
15	Stone&Webstr	10¼	9¾	9¾	9¾
145	Swift & Co	16	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
60	Torrington	30½	30	30	30
100	Uni Pound	1½	1½	1½	1½
335	Uni Shoe	34½	33¾	33¾	33¾
1200	Utah Met	.35	.35	.35	.35

BONDS

$2000	E Mass 4½s	26¾	26¾	26¾	..

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE

PARIS, April 16—March exports of merchandise from France totaled 1,730,000,000 francs, the lowest monthly figure since the stabilization of the franc. Imports were 2,000,000,000 francs above February and 250,000,000 francs above January, despite quotas and restrictions.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—Consols for money. De Beers and Rand Mines closed. Money was 1¾ and discount rates—short bills, 3⅛@2⅞, and three months bills, 2⅞@2¾ per cent.

HUNGARY BANK RATE CUT

BUDAPEST, Hungary, April 16 (AP)—The National Bank reduced its discount rate from 7 per cent to 6 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 16	Last Apr. 15
58	34	7	Abraham & S pf	100	37	34	34	..
5¾	3¼	..	Adams Express	400	3¾	3½	3¼	3⅜
18½	7	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1200	9½	8½	9	8⅝
63½	43	4½†	Air Reduction	400	44½	43	43½	44¾
16¾	11⅞	.80	Alaska-Juneau	9000	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
3½	..	..	Alleghany Corp	100	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1⅛
87½	63¼	6†	Allied Chem	6300	86½	84	86	85¾
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	104	104	104	104
13⅜	7⅞	.50	Allis Chalmers	900	8⅝	8	8	8
10	6¼	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	6½	6¼	6¼	..
7½	4½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
19½	8¾	..	Am Bank Note	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
5¾	3¾	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	34	34	34	34
¾	⅜	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
78⅝	48¾	5†	Am Can	14100	52½	50⅝	50¾	51¾
8⅝	4¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
39⅝	30¼	7	Am Car & F pf	50	22	22	22	23½
6	2	..	Am Chain	300	2	2	2	2½
37⅜	25½	3†	Am Chicle	100	33½	29¼	32¼	32½
11	6¼	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8¾
9¼	2¼	..	Am & For Pow	600	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
38½	8	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	18½	16⅛	16½	16⅝
31⅝	13	2	Am Ice	100	15¾	15	15⅛	15
6½	4¼	..	Am International	1400	6	4⅛	5	5
3¾	1½	..	Am Mach & Met	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
6⅝	2½	..	Am Metal	100	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3
18⅝	5½	1	Am Power & Lt	3200	9¾	8¾	8¾	9¼
58	31	6	Am Rad & St pf	100	43½	40	40	41
8⅝	4⅜	.40	Am Radiator	600	5¼	5	5	5⅛
138	98	7	Am Radiator pf	70	98	98	98	..
13	7	..	Am Rolling Mill	100	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
18⅝	7½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	400	9¼	9	9¼	8¾
85	45¼	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	51	51	51	49
8¾	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	5	4¾	5	5
39⅛	15½	4	Am Sugar Ref	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
83⅛	60	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	61	60	60	..
137⅝	103	9	Am Tel & Tel	29100	107⅜	103⅛	103⅜	106⅜
36¼	19⅛	3	Am Wat W&E	400	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	22
75	50	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	50	50	50	..
30⅝	15⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	100	25⅛	24½	24½	25⅛
12⅜	4⅛	..	Anaconda Cop	3200	6	5⅜	6	6
17½	11⅝	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	13	12¾	13	13⅛
12	7½	1	Archer Daniels	400	8¼	8	8	8⅛
2	1	..	Armour Ill A	100	1	1	1	1⅛
1⅛	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2⅜	1½	..	Asso Apparel Ind	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
8¼	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	4½	4⅜	4½	..
94	43	6	Atchison T&SF	2300	46¼	43¾	43⅝	44⅝
86	59½	5	Atchison pf	100	65⅞	64¾	65¼	64
41½	15	4	Atl Coast Line	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17
12⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1300	10½	10	10	10
25⅛	10	4	Atlas Powder	100	11	11	11	11
5½	4⅛	1	Atlas Stores	100	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	..
151⅝	37¼	4†	Auburn Auto	21500	41½	37¼	37¼	42
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1200	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝

—B—

8½	3¼	..	Baldwin Loco	100	4	4	4	3½
21⅝	8¾	..	Balt & Ohio	3100	9¾	9¼	9¼	9½
41½	11½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	15	14	14	14
99	80¼	6⅛	Bamberger pf	10	80½	80¼	80¼	..
4	4	..	Barnsdall A	400	4½	4	4¼	4⅛
43½	22¾	4	Beatrice Cream	100	24¾	24	24	24
18¾	7¼	.60	Bendix Aviation	2200	7⅝	7¼	7½	7⅝
24¾	14⅜	2	Best & Co	700	15¼	15	15	15¼
24⅞	13	..	Bethlehem Steel	2200	14¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
13½	9½	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	10¼	9½	9½	..
65	40	7	Blumenthal pf	10	40	40	40	..
43¼	31½	3†	Borden	3100	34	33⅜	33⅜	33¾
11¾	8¼	1	Briggs Mfg	700	8⅝	8½	8¼	8
50¼	34¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	1200	38¼	37¼	37⅜	38¼
78⅜	63¾	6	Brooklyn H T pf	200	65¼	65¼	65½	..
89½	68	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	74	72	73	74
75	50	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	50	50	50	..
3¾	⅜	..	Budd Mfg	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
4¼	1½	..	Budd Wheel	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
7⅞	3¼	..	Bullard	100	4	4	4	4¼
2⅞	1	..	Burns Bros A	100	1	1	1	..
13	6¾	.80	Burroughs Add	700	7½	7½	7¾	7¾
21¾	15¾	1.10	Bush Terminal	100	16⅛	16	16	16¼
65	30	7	Bush Term deb	50	40¼	39½	40	39
19	7¾	..	Byers	100	9¾	9	9	8⅝

—C—

11⅞	5¾	..	Calif Packing	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
4	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
20⅝	10⅞	1½	Canadian Pacific	2300	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	13½
20	15¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
22½	20½	3	Capital Admin pf	100	21½	21½	21½	..
43¾	15⅝	..	Case Thresh	7400	30½	28½	28½	29
15	6½	1	Caterpillar Trac	100	7½	7½	7½	6⅞
4	1½	..	Cavanagh Dobbs	200	2	2	2	..
3⅜	1¼	..	Celotex Co	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
15	5½	1	Cerro de Pasco	700	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	7½
3⅜	1¾	..	Certain-Teed	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2	1	..	Checker-Cab Mfg	100	1	1	1	..
20⅝	7½	3	Chesapeake Corp	1200	9¾	8⅜	9	8⅝
31½	12¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	4100	16½	15¼	15½	16¼
4⅜	1¾	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2⅜	2¾	2¾	2¾
15½	6	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	7	7	7	6¾
3¼	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
5¼	2	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
12⅝	4¾	..	Chi N western	700	5¼	4⅞	5	5¼
16⅞	4½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5¾
27½	10¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	10	10	10	10½
15¾	8¼	1	Chrysler	2300	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼
28½	15	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	2600	18¾	18½	18⅝	18¾
88	55	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	58½	58	58⅜	57⅞
31½	23¼	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	23	23	23	23½
10⅞	4¾	..	Collins & Aikman	500	6¼	5¾	5¾	7
12⅜	4¼	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
16⅛	6½	1a	Columbia Gas	6300	9⅜	8¾	8¾	9¼
41⅞	25	3	Columbian Carb	800	27¾	26¾	26¾	27⅜
11	7¾	..	Comm Credit	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
68⅞	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	50	61⅜	61	61	..
20¾	16	2	Comm Cred pf B	10	16½	16½	16½	..
10¼	5½	.60	Comm Solvents	1100	6¾	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
68½	46	6	Conwith & Sou	400	52	52	52	50½
11	6	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	8¼	8¼	8½	8
5⅜	2⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
68¾	48⅜	4	Consol Gas	8900	54	52¼	52⅝	53¼
10⅞	6	1	Consol Laundries	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
4⅞	2⅛	.30	Conwith & So	3600	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞
7½	4½	..	Consol Oil	3200	5¼	4⅞	5	5
11½	6	2	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	7	7	7	6
⅞	⅛	..	Consol Textile	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
7	3½	..	Cont Baking A	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
41	27½	2½	Cont Can	3100	29½	27¾	27¾	29½
25¼	13½	2.40	Cont Insurance	900	15⅝	15	15	15½
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
7	4½	..	Cont Oil	700	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5½
¾	⅜	..	Cont Shoe	700	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
47¾	29⅛	3	Corn Products	3600	33⅜	33	33	33½
15⅞	9½	1.20	Crown Cork & S	1100	11⅝	10⅜	11⅛	10½
24	19⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	20	20	20	..
49½	23	7	Crucible Steel pf	70	25	24	25	24½
4¾	2	..	Coty	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
½	⅛	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	¼	¼	¼	..
38½	38⅛	4	Cudahy Packing	100	29⅜	29½	29½	30
31	15	2	Curtis Publishing	100	18	18	18	17
88	60	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	62½	62½	62½	60
2¾	1	..	Curtiss-Wright	1400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

—D—

15½	7	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7
28¾	11	..	Del Lack & W	500	17½	13	13	13½
12½	80	8	Detroit Edison	600	87¼	86½	86½	..
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	100	13	13	13	..
24½	21½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅜
11⅞	7	1	Dome Mines	1100	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	15⅜	15	15⅛	15
13⅞	7¾	1	Douglas A	100	8½	8½	8½	8
59¾	31½	4	du Pont de Nem	12600	34¾	32⅛	33	34

—E—

87⅞	57½	5	Eastman Kodak	3200	62	57⅞	57½	61½
22¾	12⅜	4	Elec Auto-Lite	3900	16⅞	15¾	15¾	16
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	200	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1½
4	2½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	900	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15⅜	5½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	700	8¼	7¾	7⅞	7¾
64	22	7	Elec Pow & L pf	40	34	33	33¾	33
55½	49¾	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	2k	30½	29¼	29¼	28¾
19	16¼	2½	Equitable Off Bldg	100	16¼	16¼	16¾	16¾
13½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	6	6	6	5½
2¼	1⅛	..	Evans Products	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..

—F—

10⅜	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	400	6½	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝
27¾	14	2.60	Fidelity Phe P In	500	14	15½	15⅞	16
53	39½	2½	First Nat Stores	1100	45	44	44	44¾
⅝	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
12	4⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	6½	5¾	5¾	5½
21⅝	15¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	300	15½	15½	15½	17
5⅜	2	..	Fox Film A	400	2½	2¼	2½	2⅜
19½	14	2	Freeport Texas	600	15¼	15	15¼	15⅜

—G—

35¾	16¼	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18½
19⅜	11	2	Gen Baking	500	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
26½	14⅜	1	Gen Electric	7200	16⅜	16	16	16¼
3⅜	1½	..	Gen Bronze	100	2	2	2	..
11¼	10⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
40½	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	1400	34⅜	34	34	33⅝
9½	7	..	Gen Gas & E 7%	40	9½	7	7	..
37	28½	3	Gen Mills	100	31	31	31	30¼
24¾	10⅜	2	Gen Motors	11600	12½	12½	12½	12¾
87¼	62⅝	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	73½	73½	73½	73¼
14	8	1	Gen Print Ink	10	9	9	9	..
5	1¾	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
28⅝	13	3	Gen Ry Signal	1500	16	15	16	15½
16½	11	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
16	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	20	9	9	9	9¾
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3800	18¾	18	18½	18¾
7	4¼	..	Gliddden	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
6½	3⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	900	4¼	4	4	4¼
19⅝	11¼	1.60	Gold Dust	3600	14⅜	13¾	14	13½
5⅝	2⅞	..	Goodrich	600	3⅝	3	3	3⅛
10	5	..	Goodrich pf	100	9	9	9	9½
18⅝	9¼	..	Goodyear	1200	10½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
61	33	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	35½	35½	35½	35½
4⅝	1¼	..	Graham Paige	800	1¾	1½	1¾	1⅝
13½	12¼	2	Granite City Stl	100	13	13	13	..
19	6½	..	Greene Cananea	20	8½	8½	8½	..
25	10	2	Great Nor pf	800	11½	11	11⅜	11½
13¼	8	2	Great Nor Ore	600	8½	8½	8½	8¼
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	800	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝

—H—

4	2	..	Houdaille Her B	200	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¼
24⅜	12½	..	Houston Oil	500	14¼	13⅜	14	14¼
5½	2⅝	..	Houston Oil new	1100	3⅝	3	3	3¼
57½	45¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	300	46⅝	43½	46½	..
16½	6	1	Howe Sound	100	7	7	7	6½
11¾	4⅛	..	Hudson Motor	800	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
5⅝	2	..	Hupp Motors	300	3½	3½	2½	3¼

—I—

18¼	9½	..	Ill Central	3800	11¾	10½	10½	10⅝
1⅝	⅝	..	Indian Motor	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
38½	23⅞	4	Indus Rayon	600	27½	26½	26⅝	28
30½	19⅝	3	Ingersoll-Rand	100	23	23	23	24
8	4½	.50†	Insuranshare Del	900	7	7	7	7
14⅜	6½	..	Interboro Rap T	300	7½	7½	7½	7
7⅝	4½	..	Int Agr ppf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
117	80½	6†	Int Business M	2400	86¾	83½	83½	86¾
1⅞	⅝	..	Int Combustion	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
21	4⅞	..	Int Combus pf	100	10	10	10	10
29¾	16½	1.80	Int Harvester	900	20½	19¾	19¾	19¾
11⅜	5½	2b	Int Hydroelec	1100	6⅛	6¼	6¾	6⅞
24½	½	..	Int Match pf	600	¾	¾	¾	⅝
9¼	3⅜	..	Int Nickel	1800	6½	6	6	6½
2½	1	..	Int Pap&Pow A	400	1⅝	1½	1⅜	..
11	3½	..	IntPap&Pow pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
23½	15	2	Int Salt	300	15	15	15	..
44⅝	35⅝	3	Int Shoe	1600	38¾	36½	36½	37½
24⅞	15	..	Int Silver	300	18½	18½	18½	18
11⅝	4	..	Int Tel & Tel	4600	5¼	4¾	5	5
11	2½	..	Interstate Dept S	100	3	3	3	..
18	10¼	3	Island Crk Coal	400	11	11	11	11

—J—

28⅛	10¾	..	Johns Manville	1400	13	11¾	11¾	11⅜
84	50	7	Jones & Laughlin pf	10	81¼	81¼	81¼	83⅝

—K—

3⅞	1	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4¼	1	..	Kelsey Hayes W	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10⅜	5½	..	Kelvinator Corp	1500	8⅝	6	6	7
13	8½	..	Kennecott Cop	3700	7⅞	7¼	7½	7
19	8¾	.60	Kresge	2100	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅞
..	¾	..	Kroger & Toll	11200	⅝	½	½	⅝
18⅝	11⅝	1	Kroger Groc & B	300	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼

—L—

3⅜	1⅛	..	Lehigh Val Coal	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
9	4	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
12	7¼	..	Lehigh Val RR	200	9⅝	8⅛	8½	10
46⅝	34	2.40	Lehman Corp	300	36½	36	36	38½
8	4⅛	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
21	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	..
16¾	8½	..	Lima Loco Wks	100	11⅞	11¼	11½	..
14	8¼	1.20	Link-Belt	300	8	8	8	..
22	14	2	Liquid Carbonic	800	15¾	15½	15¾	15¾
34	20¾	4†	Loew's Inc	1100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
4⅜	2⅜	..	Lorillard	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
36⅝	27½	3†	Loose-Wiles Biscu	100	30½	30½	30½	29½
23⅜	13⅞	1⅝	Louisville G&E A	400	16⅜	16⅛	16½	16⅜
35⅜	12¼	4	Louisville & N	100	14	14	14	14½
1¼	1	..	Louisiana Oil R	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1

—M—

62	44	6	McCrory pf	10	50	50	50	50
16½	14⅜	1	McIntyre Porcu	100	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
62¾	39¾	4	McKeesport Tin	1100	43	41¾	41¾	43
4	1¾	..	McLellan Stores	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
18½	12¼	..	Mack Trucks	100	14¾	14

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Federal Measures to Aid Business Still Hold Center of Stage

The tide of deflation appears to have been halted this week as stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange registered prononuced improvement, accompanying evidence of a convincing sort that Congress has been spurred to swifter action in balancing the national budget. A number of the nation's outstanding leaders gave voice to faith that present difficulties were being overcome and a firm foundation laid for substantial recovery.

Prominent in the week's domestic news was the announcement of a determined fight against the proposed $2,000,000,000 cash bonus to war veterans by Chairman Crisp of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, who asked Secretary of the Treasury Mills, Comptroller Pole, and Governor Meyer of the Federal Reserve Board, to testify before the committee.

Senator Robinson, Democratic floor leader, and Representative Rainey, Democratic House leader, both came out strongly against the cash bonus at a time when such action would increase the governmental deficit to more than $4,000,000,000.

Short Selling Defended

The animated defense of short selling by Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, and his attack on the proposed transfer tax on security sales leading to the belief that it would be modified undoubtedly had a bullish effect on stock prices. He intimated in effect that the New York State transfer tax increase and the proposed legislation were largely responsible for a six-billion drop in security prices in the last two weeks, and that if it were enacted trading would shrink to negligible proportions, thus defeating the purpose of the bill.

President Hoover won his point in the federal economy movement when the House Economy Committee sustained his contention that a single bill embodying all reduction and consolidation proposals would have a better chance to pass the House and Senate, thus postponing action on the plan to cut all federal salaries exceeding $1000 by a flat 11 per cent. A White House statement at the close of the week revealed that President Hoover believes that the major banking crisis is now passed, that business is gaining and that all that is needed now is public confidence.

Financial Leaders Optimistic

Statements this week by Andrew W. Mellon, Ambassador to Great Britain, Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Leonard Ayres, economist and vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, were all freighted with what might be termed cautious optimism regarding the future. Mr. Mellon at the Pilgrim Society dinner at London asserted his belief in America's ability to deal with the present difficulties and faith in rapid recovery.

Mr. Meyer urged a unified banking system as a major weapon against depression and saw improvement already under way. Colonel Ayres said sentiment was better, and pointed to the cessation of bank suspensions and of hoarding. People, banks and companies were climbing out of debt, he said.

The domestic business situation shows no evidence of pronounced improvement, though merchandise carloadings and check payments increased. Steel production is about 21 per cent of capacity, a drop of 1 per cent from a week ago. Electricity output is 11.1 per cent off from a year ago, and building statistics show a state of lethargy in construction.

March department store sales were 20 per cent under March, 1931. Automotive output is beginning to pick up. There is as yet no strengthening in commodity prices.

Encouraging Developments

In the financial field is to be noted the cut in bankers' acceptances of ¼ per cent, the renewal of gold shipments to Europe, the decline in brokers' loans of $31,000,000 to $485,000,000, a new low, the drop in New York Stock Exchange seats to $80,000, lowest since 1924, the breaking of stock prices to new lows and the broad advance in bonds.

Only $12,592,000 of new bonds were issued during the week. The feature of earnings statements was that of American Telephone, which showed net of $2.07 a share for the March quarter.

Overseas news revealed slight signs of improvement. Great Britain's foreign trade returns were good, with exports up and imports off. Unemployment for March was 133,841 below February. Money is easy.

France is experiencing a spring pickup, although unemployment is still declining, though more slowly. The Bank of France is still supporting the dollar.

Confidence seems lacking in Germany, with stocks lower, due to the gain in the Hitler majority. February public revenue was 11 per cent below a year ago, railroad receipts were 23 per cent down. Employment is rising, however, and savings deposits are increasing. Bankruptcies are fewer.

In the Far East, business is slowly mending, though preparations for civil war in China now going on lend a dark cloud to prospects. A moratorium on government loans has been narrowly averted. Japanese business is still slack. Banks are under a strain. Higher duties, perhaps up to 40 per cent, are expected to be levied when the Diet meets in May.

DIVIDEND CHANGES

The past week's record of unfavorable dividend changes makes better reading than the figures of previous weeks. Decreases and omissions totaled 46, compared with 66 in the preceding week. There were seven favorable changes, the same as in the last two weeks.

GERMAN EX-COLONIES' BONDS

LEIPZIG, Ger., April 16—The 10-year battle of German investors to force the Reich to redeem bonds issued by Germany's pre-war colonies was protracted further when the Supreme Court referred the case to a lower court with recommendation that 25 per cent of the claims be redeemed.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	63½	63½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	21	20½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18	17
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	17	16½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	77	74½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	69	69
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	37	37
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	62	60
Amer Inter 5½s '49	66	64½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	82	82
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	100¾	100½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	103½	103½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101½	101¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99½	99
Amer T&T 5s '65	99½	99
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103¾	103¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '78	61	61
Armour & Co 4½s '39	69¾	69
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	58½	57
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	56	56
Atheh T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	78½	78½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87½	85½
Atch T&SF 4s '95	71	71
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	83	80½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	30½	30½
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	20½	20½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	72	72
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	57¼	57¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	35	35
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	93½	93½
Balt Ohio 1st 4s '48	79	77
Balt Ohio 4½s '33	60¾	58
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	36½	35
Balt & Ohio 's ct Swn div '50	64¾	64¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	84	84
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	47	46
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	56	53½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103	103
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103	103
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	74¾	74¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	90	90
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	83½	83½
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	39¾	39½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	9	9
Bklyn City 1st	55	55
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104½	103½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85	84¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	68	68
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	103	103
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	59	59
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	77	75¾
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	82	82
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	79¾	79¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	77½	77½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	79	78½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	78¾	77½
Can Nat Ry 4¼s '55	81¾	81¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	84	84
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	85¼	85¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	84½	84½
Can North deb 6½s '46	96½	96½
Can North deb 7s '40	96¾	96½
Can Pacific deb 4s	96½	96½
Can Pacific deb 4½s '60	60½	59½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	65½	65½
Can Pacific 1st 4s '49	77	77
Can Pacific 5s '60	64½	63½
Can Pacific TSL 4s '54	75	75
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	80	79½
Certainteed 5½s '48	31¾	31¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	54	51
Ches & O con 5s reg	98	97½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	75½	73
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	88	86¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	101	101
Ches & O 4½s B '96	76½	76½
Chicago B & Q 3½s II ldiv '49	80	80
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	86	86
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	84	82
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93	92½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	41½	39½
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	57¼	57
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	62½	62
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	7	6½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	29½	28
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	59¾	59½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	33½	32½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	20¼	19½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	68	64
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	45	43½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	24	23½
Chicgo StL Pitt 5s	99¾	99¾
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	89	89
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	98¾	98¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	108¾	108
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	72	70
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	85¼	85¼
Childs Co 5s '43	24	24
Chile Copper 5s '47	43½	42½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90½	90½
Cin Un T 5s 1957	97½	97½
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	71	71
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	90	90
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	85	85
Colum Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	72	68
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	70¾	67
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	70	67½
Columbia Gas Co 5s '32	96½	96½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	82	82
Com Credit Co 6s '34	92¾	92¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85	85
Con Gas 4½s '51	94½	93½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104	103¾
Consum Pow 1st 5s '52	101¼	101
Container Corp 5s ct '43	10¾	10¾
Container Corp 6s '46	30¼	30¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	69	69
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	51½	51½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	79	79
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	89	89
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	91	91
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	51	48
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	22	21
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	93½	93½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100¾	100¼
Dodge Bros sf 6½s '40	72	70½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96½	96¼
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	35	34¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	31¼	30
Erie RR gen lien	43	42
Erie RR gen 5s '75	31	30
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	68	67½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	69	66
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	9½	9½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	43¾	43½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100¼	100
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	82½	82
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	4	3½
Goodrich 6s '45	42	41¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	77¾	77¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	70	69
Gotham S Hos '36	80¼	80¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95½	95
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	97	96
Grand Rep Ind 4½s	85	85
Great Northern gen 4½s B '52	66	65½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	80	75¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	29	29
Houston Oil 5½s '40	51¼	51½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	50½	48¼
Hudson &Man rfg 5s '57	75	73¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	99½	99½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¾	100¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¾	101½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	47	46½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	36	34¼
Ill Central 6½s '36	64¾	61
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	39	38½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	69½	69½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	38	37
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	4½	4
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	4½	3
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	45½	45
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	46	45½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	30½	30
Itn Cement Corp 5s '48	53	52½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	24¼	24¼
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	30¾	30¾
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	7	7
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	49¾	49¾
Int Paper 6s '55	22½	22½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '42	29	29
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	35	35
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	31¼	30¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	36	32
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	35	33
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	58½	58½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	94½	93
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	58	58
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	48	45
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84¾	83
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	82	82
Kings Co Lt 6s	120¾	120¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	88¾	88
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	55	54½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	50½	49
L'Autaro 6s '54	6	6
Lowes Inc 6s '54	77½	77½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	75	75
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97½	96¾
L&N 4s reg	76½	76½
L&N uni 4s '40	80¼	78½
L&N 3s StL div '80	55	55
Manhat R ycon 4s '90	33½	33½
Manila SOL 4½s	39	39
Manila Sol 4s '49	50½	50½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	80	80
Manida Sol 4s '39	63½	63½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	83	80
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	95	95
Metro Water 5½s '50	45	44½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	89¾	89
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	83½	83½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	71	71
o K & T 4½s '78	55	54½
Mo K & T 4½s '78	55	54½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	31	19¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	37½	37
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	37	35
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	36½	36
Mo Pac 5s I '81	37	36
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	19¾	18½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	86	85½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	69	67
Namn Sons 6s '43	79	79
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90¾	90
Nat Steel 5s	70	69
Newberry 5½s	70	70
New Eng T&T 5s '52	103¼	102
N J Pow & Lt 4½s	83½	83½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	68	67½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	73½	73½
NYC&HR deb 6s '34	82	79¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	57	57
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	63	62
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	77½	77½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	74¾	74¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	26	26
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	29½	28
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	49	47½
NY Edison 5s '44	104	103¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109¾	109¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93½	93¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	63	62
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	80	78
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	79¾	78½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	53	48
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95½	95½
NY Steam Corp 6s 56	94	93
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100½	100
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	50	49½
Niag Share 5½s '50	58	58
Norf & W con 4s '96	90½	89½
Norf & W div 4s '44	91¾	91¾
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	92	92
Norf & W PC&C 6s	102¾	102¼
North Am Co 5s '61	77½	77
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	78	74
Nor Am Ed 6s A '57	79	79
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96	96
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	39	38½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97 reg	79½	78¾
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	60	60
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	73½	70
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	94¼	94
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	85	85
Otis Steel 6s '41	30	30
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100	99¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	35½	34¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	41	41
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '21	98	97
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	88	88
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	56	55
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	73½	72
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	73	70
Penn Railroad 5s '84	71½	70½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	83	81½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '63	97¾	94½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	94½	94½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	55	54
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	86½	86½
Philadelphia Co 5s '57	79	77½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90½	89¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	63	63
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	33½	28½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	56½	54¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	36½	36
Pub Svc E&G 4s	92¼	90
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	96¾	96¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	65½	65
Read rfg 4½s A '97	63½	63½
Read rfg 4½s B '97	63½	63½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	51½	51½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	48	47½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	99	97¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	43	43
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	66	63
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	21½	20½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	18	17
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	23½	23¾
St Louis SW con 4s '32	68½	67¼
StP M&M 4½s '33	95	95
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	85	84½
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	82½	82½
Seabd A L 6s ct	3	3
Shell Pipe 5s '52	63½	62¾
Shell Union 5s '47	61	60½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	61	61
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	86	85¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98	97½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97	96¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	58	58
Smith A O 6½s '33	100¾	100¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101½	100¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	75	74½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	53	53
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	53	53
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	53¼	52¾
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	78¾	75
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	70	69½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	30¾	30
Southern Ry con 5s '94	73½	73
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	39	38½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	40¼	39¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101¾	101¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	89	88¾
Swan Finch oil 6s '39	55	55
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	96½	95½
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	93¼	93¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	77	76½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	50½	45
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	50	50
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	43¾	43¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29¼	29
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	84½	84½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100¾	100¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100¾	100½
Union Oil Sal 5s C '35	96¼	96¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	93¼	92¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	77	76½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	74	74
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	37	37
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	73½	72¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	27	24¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	28	26½
Vanadium 5s '41	38	37½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	87¾	85
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100	99½
Va Elec & Pow 5½s	94	94
Wabash RR 4½s '78	6¾	6½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	61¾	61½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	18½	18
Warren Bros 6s '41	29	29
Washington W P 5s '39	100	100
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101	100½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101	100
West Shore 4s 2361	68	67
Western Electric 5½s '44	99	97
Western Maryland 4s '52	53	52
Western Maryland 5½s '77	54	53½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	32	32
Western Union R E 4½s '50	63	63
Western Union 5 '51	55	55
Western Union 5 '60	57	56
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	100¼	100¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	83½	83½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	60	59½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Apr 16	Apr 15
3½s '47	101.1	100.29	101.	101.2
1st 4¼s '47	102.	101.30	101.30	101.30
1st 4¼s reg	101.26	101.26	101.26	
4th 4¼s '38	102.22	102.19	102.21	102.19
US 3s '58	94.30	94.25	94.30	94.29
US 3½s '49	96.2	95.23	96.2	95.28
US 3½s '43 March	99.10	98.16	98.23	99.10
US 3½s '43 June	99.	98.22	98.30	99.00
US 3½s '47	98.20	98.13	98.13	98.22
US 3¾s '56	100.29	100.16	100.29	100.19
US 4s '54	102.23	102.15	102.20	102.14
US 4¼s '52	105.31	105.28	105.30	105.30

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	6	6
Antioquia 7s A '45	6¼	5¾
Antioquia 5s '58	75	75
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	45½	42½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	50½	50½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	51¼	51½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	50½	50½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	50¾	50½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	51	51
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	50½	50½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	51½	51
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	50½	50½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	51	50½
Australia 4½s '56	52¾	52½
Australia 5s '55	58	58¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	46	44¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90	90
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84½	83½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	90½	90
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98	96¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	98	96½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	29½	20½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	31½	27¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	29	27¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	30	30
Berlin Elec 6s '55	29	28
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6	6
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19	19
Brazil (US) 8s '41	24	24
Bremen 7s '35	34	34
Brisbane 6s '50	46	48
Budapest (City) 6s '62	16½	16½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	26	27¾
Bulgaria 7s '67	18	18
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	78¾	78
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	94¾	94¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	8	7½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	20¾	20¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9	9
Chile (Rep) 6s '51	7½	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	8¾	8¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	35	34
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	30	29½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	30	29½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	20¼	19¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	20½	18¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	19½	19¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	19¾	19¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	61¼	60¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	22	22
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	36½	36½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	89	89
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	72	72
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40	39
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	5¼	5¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	89¼	89¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	88½	88
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	57⅞	56½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	81	79¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	63½	63½
Duke Price Powers 8s '66	56½	56½
Dutch El 6s '47	89	88
Estonia Bank 7s '67	35	35
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	53	53
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	52	52
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	55	55
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	84	83½
French (Rep) 7s '49-'50	116¼	115⅞
German 7s '49	60	59
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	31	30
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117½	117
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	31	30½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	29½	29½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	30¼	29
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	30	28½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	20	20
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	30½	30
Germ Gov Int 5½s 65	36½	35½
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	28¾	28
Graz 8s '54	30½	30½
Greek 6s '68	28½	28½
Hamburg 6s '46	26¾	26¾
Hansa 6s '39 ww	16	15
Harpen 6s '49 ww	28½	28
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	20	18
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	80	80
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	69½	69½
Italy (King) 7s '51	80½	80
Jap Im Gov 6½s '54	81¼	80¾
Jap Im Gov 6½s 54	70½	70¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	34	34
Karstadt 6s '43	17½	17½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	9¾	9
Lombard Ed 7s '52 ww	89	86
Lyons (City) 6s 34	101½	101½
Marseilles (City) 8s '34	101¾	101½
Mex 4s small A 04	2¾	2¾
Miag Mill Mch 7s 58 xw	16	16
Minas Geraes 5½s 59	8½	8½
New South Wales 5s 58	52	52
New South Wales 5s 58	52	52
Norway (King) 5s '63	101½	101½
North German Lloyd 6s 47	23½	23½
Norway (King) 5s '65	72¾	72¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	78	78
Norway (King) 6s 52	76	76
Norwegian El 5½s '57	80	80
Ont Pow Svc 5½s 50	48	48
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	53¾	53¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	54	54
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	101½	101½
Paris-Lyons-Met int ctf 7s '58	103¾	103¾
ParisOrleans 5½s '68	95½	95
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	84	84
Peru (Gov) 8s '60	5	4½
Peru (Gov) 8s '61	5	5
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	10	10
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	53¾	53½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53½	53½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	55	54¾
Porto Ale (City) 7s '66	91	90½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	11	11
Prussia 6½s '51	25	25½
Prussia 6s '52	23½	22½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	77	77
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	29	29
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 ww	28¼	27½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	28½	27
Rhinelbe 7s '46	24½	24½
Rhr '48	20	20
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	10	10
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	9	8
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	9¼	9¼
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	71¼	70¾
Roumania 7s '59	45	45
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	55	55
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	39¾	39¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '68	10	10
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Casella's 'Donna Serpente'

By MARIO LABROCA

ROME

IF WE wish to speak of Signor Alfredo Casella's "Donna Serpente" we must refrain from alluding to its ambiguous genre. The extravaganzas of Carlo Gozzi are well known; also his love of scenic variety which seems at times to overburden the construction of a piece. As the construction appears to be of minor importance, we must assume that the decorative element is the main feature of the principal scenes and episodes of the play. During the scenic developments the Italian masks make their inevitable appearance: Arlecchino, Pantalone, Tartaglia and Brighella; the name being changed according to the scene of action—turned into Chinese for instance in Turandot, and apparently into Tartar in Donna Serpente.

In this opera we find ourselves midway between an illusory mythological world and the world of humanity; in a peculiar world where the Fates voluntarily renounce their rights in order to descend to earth, then comes one of those agreements fetween the abode of the gods and the world of men which were so dear to Grecian and German mythology, and which gave rise during the last century to the musico-dramatic literature that characterized so much of German art. Of this kind of literature Gozzi is decidedly a good example; it is not for nothing that he is so much loved in Germany.

Though Signor Casella has been planning "Donna Serpente" for some time, the opera is one of his most recent works. In the hands of Signor Lodovici the libretto has preserved the fundamental character of Gozzi's farce, and the conflict between the King of the Fates and the tutelary mimes of King Altidor still forms the nucleus of the play. The varying episodes revolve in quick succession, like a cinematograph embellished with scenic accessories and the masks which invariably afford such a wealth of expression.

Two Musical Aspects

It is not necessary to dwell on the story, as two centuries ago it became part of the history of Italian literature. As in his instrumental composition, Signor Casella here makes use of two fundamental aspects of his musical make-up. One aspect is of a lyrical nature, sometimes idyllic, sometimes slightly tragic; the other is typically comic, as in this case is revealed by the masks. These are the elements to be found in the different parts which give such a wealth of variety to the opera. But both these aspects can be subdivided into minor episodes which follow their corresponding dramatic episodes.

Signor Casella's opera does not start from the so-called "revolutionaries"; still less from the canons of Wagnerian art. There is no recitativo continuo, no orchestra "conduttrice," no leitmotif, but the design of the musical episodes adheres strictly to the designs of the different scenes. Signor Casella has followed the high road, indicated by "Falstaff," which tries to find the parallel between an authentic musical composition and each dramatic episode; a composition based on the enunciation of a theme and its correlative development; with all the parts coördinated and balanced so that the whole work presents a complete unity.

Extreme Clarity

That which strikes me first is the extreme clarity of the score. The song parts make good use of all their privileges without conflicting with the sonorities of the orchestra which, however vibrant and alive they may be, always keep within the limits of sobriety. The chorus is one of the most vital elements of the opera and is worked out with a great sense of variety, always in harmony with the nature of the episodes and very effective in its beauty. The melody is clear and expressive; the rhythm usually very lively and the orchestration lucidly clear and well balanced.

It is impossible to say which of the three acts is the best, as the opera seems so compactly built as to present an homogeneous whole. Associated through its characteristics with his former works, free of all Wagnerian influence, with a tendency to clear and essential expressions, Signor Casella's "Donna Serpente" seems to be one of the most significant works to appear within recent years.

As valuable collaborators Signor Casella was fortunate in securing the management of the Teatro Reale and two artists like Signor Oppo and Forzano. By means of noval scenic designs and fantastic costumes Signor Oppo succeeded in giving us an ideal framework for this opera. The prologue with the fine blending of light atmosphere of an arid waste, and the apparition of the royal court; the desert of the second scene, the terrace of the palace, the two drop and shade; the first scene, with the scenes so delightfully popular in character—here is a group of scenes which one will not easily forget and which may be counted among the most beautiful ever seen in Italy. Signor Forzano gave a wealth of variety to the mise en scène, introduced a great deal of movement and what is more important, he invested all the episodes with a sense of the illusory.

Nor could this musical performance have been improved upon. Signor Casella conducted with assurance and vitality, never losing control of the stage and balancing orchestra and voices with great skill.

Signora Laura Pasini was the prima donna; an artist who combines beauty of voice and musical knowledge with great interpretive artistry. She portrayed the part of Miranda with an unforgettable skill and intelligence. Signor Melandri as King Altidor was a worthy partner; he gave full vent to his beautiful voice and showed his extraordinary capacities in a difficult part.

The rest of the cast was so good it is only necessary to give their names: Inghilleri, Lanskoi, De Paolis, Lacini, Vanelli, Nardi, La Serra Massara, La Giani, La Arbuffo, La Mariani. The chorus, rehearsed by Signor Morosini, was magnificent. The opera met with a great success.

Washington Square Pictures

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IN CONNECTION with the exhibition of historical items having to do with Washington Square, continuing at the Hotel Brevoort until June 4, Mr. Marchal E. Landgren has assembled 38 pictures by contemporary artists, lent by private owners, various galleries and the Museum of the City of New York. With the square itself as the theme, there is naturally a great variety in the art styles represented, ranging from the naturalistic and the romantic through various phases of modernism.

Mr. Glen O. Coleman appears to be making something of a bow to Matisse in "Still-Life With Goldfish," with its glimpse of the square through the window. His "Bus View" is one of those ingenious experiments in telescoping time and place that have grown out of cubism. This picture might be a kaleidoscopic memory of a bus trip ending in Washington Square, for it is composed of segments of many scenes, including a bridge that is far uptown, the elevated railway and a jumble of skyscrapers in new relations.

Mr. John Sloan

Like Mr. Coleman, Mr. John Sloan has long made a happy hunting ground of the square and its vicinity with his paints and pencils. We regret that his etching, "Playing to Empty Seats," showing a little German band tootling in an areaway, is not included. However, he has ten items in the show, all tinged with the humorous note, which is at the same time good-humored. He never falls into the sour and sardonic mood that too many artists mistake for satire. Human interest is usually dominant in these pictures, with adults and children alike in pursuit of diversion. That the people in a Sloan picture find so much amusement in simple pleasures is one of the reasons his compositions are so entertaining to the onlooker.

By Mr. William Glackens is a sumptuous oil, "Italian Parade," showing part of Little Naples out for one of its numerous high-colored street fêtes. Being on the edge of numerous foreign quarters to the southward, Washington Square often takes on the air of a meeting ground of the nations. This painting conveys what might be called the spirit of the scene, the elements that made this procession different from any other that could have been held in the square. Here we have emotion made pictorial.

Mr. William Glackens

The spotting of the figures reminds one of Rafaelli, not because of a direct comparison of method, but because of a like mastery of means of expression. Here, too, is an astonishing drawing, "Holiday in the Park," which will make many of the new generation understand why Mr. Glackens was in such a demand as an illustrator 35 years ago. Scores of figures are depicted on a snowy day, with small boys romping in the snow, and a dozen little dramatic episodes being enacted among the adults who lounge in the seats or dot the walks. Into every line went a definite individual mental impulse.

Miss Peggy Bacon's "Moving on Eighth Street" is a comic bit of Greenwich Village reporting, with a trio of poets and painters making the best of their exchange of residence, carrying their household goods to save cartage. Whatever the landlord's feelings, they are not downhearted. Mr. Jerome Meyers is represented by one of his graciously colored drawings, discovering charm in a tumble-down house on Greenwich Avenue. Other artists represented include Mr. George C. Ault, Mr. Stuart Davis, Miss Anne Goldthwaite, Mr. Samuel Hapert, Mr. Charles Logasa, Mrs. Marguerite Zorach, Mr. Ernest Fiene, Mr. Edward Hopper and Mr. Walter Pach.

E. C. S.

"War Is Hell"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—To say that "War Is Hell," the latest German film to be exhibited here, is directed by Mr. Victor Trivas means nothing to the average cinema-goer. That is why the statement is so important. For, at a time when the most technically accomplished producers in the film trade are finding their products meeting with diminishing audiences all over the world, this talkie, directed by an unknown man, full of crudities and amateurishness, has registered an immediate success.

This would seem to indicate that what the cinema needs today is not a succession of wonderful technical tricks, but living, genuine, cogent ideas. This view is sustained by the fact that the most popular film seen in Germany in recent months is "Mädchen in Uniform," produced by Miss Leontine Sagan, who, until she made this film, had never handled a camera before, but who, judging from her work, is evidently a woman of intellectual power.

"War Is Hell" begins with glimpses of the lives of five men, an Englishman, a German, a Frenchman, a Negro and a Jew; and in doing so jumps about somewhat distractingly from London to Paris, from Paris to Germany, from Germany to some unspecified part of the world, and thence to a cabaret where the Negro is performing as a step-dancer. The implication is that, in spite of their different nations the lives of these ordinary people are pretty much the same all over the world.

Patriotic Prelude

With the outbreak of war, and the engulfing of the five in the maelstrom, the film really comes into its own. The pictures of the hysterical enthusiasm of every nation are excitingly done. Hats are thrown into the air beneath every kind of flag, there are shouts of overwrought patriotism in every tongue. A German is seen marching with his wife and a group of other volunteers to the recruiting station. The woman's face is grief-stricken, and the man is gloomy and depressed. A band begins to play a lively military air. The man's step becomes quickened, he gives a jaunty twist to the brim of his hat, and the woman's face changes slowly from sorrow to exultation. Hereabouts there is a lovely shot of a plow team silhouetted dramatically against the sky, the last gleam of peace in the gathering night of war.

The next time we meet the five men whose lives we have been intermittently following, they are thrown together in a dugout, where they have to wait until the engagement then in progress is terminated. (Why?—this is one of the weaker points of the film.) They soon find a common language of signs and needs. They become friendly, with the Negro as interpreter. A quarrel springs up between the German and the others as to who began the war. Their voices rise to shrill screams in an effort to be heard above the bursting of the shells. It is interrupted by the braying laughter of the Negro, who draws the moral that they are fighting over something they don't understand, being flung at each others' throat in mere folly and madness.

Prof. Gilbert Murray

This brief speech is a mistake. It takes the film out of the realm of art into that of lecture-room propaganda. The futility and evil of war are implicit throughout almost all the picture, and should remain so. In the rest of the film one feels that war is stupid; here one is merely told that it is stupid. There is a great difference.

But "War Is Hell" has a fine symbolic ending. United by the approach of their common enemy, gas, the men escape from the dugout, and the last shot of the film is a picture of them hacking down with their rifles barbed wire entanglements, five crusaders against war.

This production has the benefit of a short introductory speech from Prof. Gilbert Murray, whose beautifully delivered address is a skilful synopsis of the story as well as an eloquent piece of prose. H. H.

A Use for Hollywood

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THREE of London's best actors —Mr. Henry Ainley, Mr. Cedric Hardwicke and Mr. John Gielgud — are all currently appearing here; a fourth, Mr. Charles Laughton, is on his way to Hollywood in order, he has informed an English weekly paper, to earn large sums with which to attempt "big things" in the London theater. The west end of America is, in short, to finance the West End of London.

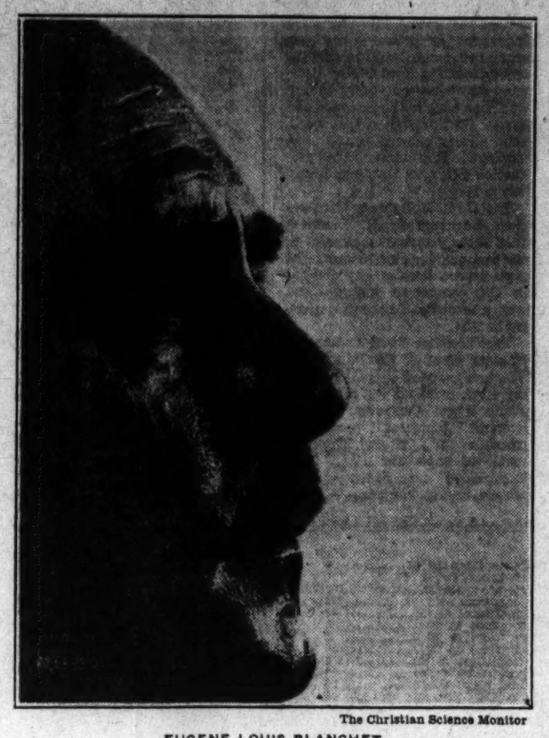
Mr. Laughton had been in England only a week, after his return from New York, when he accepted a long engagement to make films for Paramount. This agreement is so framed, however, as to allow him to spend anything up to nine months each year in England. And in these periods in London he is contemplating tackling something worth while in the dramatic world—Shakespeare, Tchekhov, or Molière—he has not finally decided exactly what, though a production of "Uncle Vanya" has been discussed.

Mr. Laughton apparently does not feel confident that productions of the classic drama in London have much prospect of paying for themselves. The public is willing to support good contemporary drama; but the drama of the past nearly always needs a subsidy of some kind. On the Continent this subsidy is provided by the state. In England it is provided by profits on frankly popular drama. Sir John Martin Harvey has told us how his success in "The Only Way" has enabled him to play "Hamlet" and "Œdipus Rex."

Since classic drama has to be subsidized somehow, directly or indirectly, would it not be better to do the think straightforwardly, as it is done on the Continent in official state theaters? This is a question which is always cropping up. Whenever it does, it is invariably agreed that London ought to have a National Theater.

The chief arguments brought against the London theater as it is organized today are that it affords no place either for modernists like Gordon Craig or for the classical dramatists. But one may doubt whether a National Theater, necessarily steeped in tradition, would have offered to so revolutionary an artist as Mr. Craig a warmer welcome than the commercial theater has done. And as for the absence of Shakespeare from the modern stage, one may argue in all seriousness that this is an excellent thing.

A state theater, if it is to fulfill its functions properly, must have in its employ the best actors and actresses available. But if the best English players of this century had developed their art in the school of Shakespeare it would have been nothing less than a disaster to the modern drama. Modern drama is naturalistic; Shakespearean drama is theatrical. The two styles require entirely different types of acting. It is the absence of Shakespeare from the stage during the last score or so of years that has released Britain's most accomplished and intelligent actors and actresses for the development of that restrained, naturalistic style of playing which has so notably fallen in with the mood of modern playwrights. It is possible that this mood is now passing away. But in recent years it has produced much fine work, and one cannot regret the conditions that have favored it H. H.



The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE-LOUIS BLANCHET

Prize Awarded To Peace Play Scenario

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The prize of 150,000 francs offered by the Comité International pour la Diffusion Artistique et Littéraire par le Cinématographe has been awarded to a scenario by M. Eugène-Louis Blanchet, which is published as a novel under the title "La Haine Qui Meurt" (Dying Hatred).

Manuscripts from 47 countries were submitted to the international jury of the C. I. D. A. L. C. The award was made unanimously. Although the prize has been offered in previous years, no other scenario submitted has ever succeeded in winning the approval of a majority of the jury.

The scenario of M. Blanchet and the novel which he has written with it as a foundation are pleas for the elimination of hatred and a greater degree of understanding and fellowship among nations. The author's theme indicates the striking change which has taken place in his manner of thinking in the last dozen years, since in 1920 he won the Audiffred prize for a novel entitled "En Représailles" (Reprisals) which was extremely nationalistic in sentiment. In the prologue to his present work, the author expresses regret that he should have written a book which tended to stimulate hatred and the desire for revenge. He hopes that this later product of his more mature judgment will be better received than his earlier work.

The C. I. D. A. L. C., which has its headquarters at Paris, was formed "to facilitate in every way the exchange of ideas between the peoples and to inform international circles of the attractiveness and of the economic riches of various countries." Working toward the same objective as the League of Nations, the organization desires to promote films having a "scientific, social, economic, historical, artistic, educational, literary or documentary character which by their diffusion in different countries would promote international understanding." Its president is Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco, delegate of Roumania to the League of Nations.

A national jury in each of the principal countries represented selects a single scenario from those submitted to it and from among these the international jury makes its choice. The honorary president of the international jury is M. G. Guerrero, vice-president of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, and its secretary is M. N. Pillat, general secretary of the C. I. D. A. L. C.

New York and the B. S. O.

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

DISCUSSION holding its present course, remark may be safely made that the most impressive instrumental exploit of the spring here stands to the credit of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Though currents of talk may shift in the remaining time of the season, people just now conversing upon musical happenings recall nothing with more enthusiasm than they do the performance by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and his men of an old-school piece for small ensemble, at the evening concert of the visit before the last in Carnegie Hall.

To say this is to take nothing from the praise of the two concerts of the final monthly tour; especially it does not diminish acclaim of the farewell matinée of April 9, when the program included the "Faust" Symphony of Liszt, with the Harvard Glee Club assisting. Favorable comment on the directing, playing and singing of that afternoon will doubtless for a while roll and billow high, but probably not so as to overwhelm memory of the interpretation of Bach's Suite in B minor for flute and strings, given by the conductor and a selected group of executants back on the evening of March 3.

For in that work, what conductor but Dr. Koussevitzky would expect the one double-bass player employed in the presentation to practice his part to such excellence as Mr. Kunze (presuming him, though unnamed on the program, to be the man) did? For the double-bass part subsists as the fine, the exalted thing in the whole matter. Without bass, there can be no realization of Bach; and this applies to a piece like the Chaconne for unaccompanied violin as well as to this Suite for flute and strings, since the melody of the Chaconne carries the implication of a bass. In further illustration, have a weak group of bass singers in a Bach choral work, and your cause is lost.

Nothing could be more tenuous than the tone brought out from the big fiddle by Mr. Kunze that night; at the same time, nothing could be firmer, stronger, more substantial. In fine, here was art; and after such a manifestation of technical exactitude over a slight study in eighteenth-century counterpoint, what was to be looked for when Dr. Koussevitzky and his fellow musicians, presenting Liszt's grandiose "Faust" Symphony, bade good-by to the New York public until next autumn? Why, an occasion that would sum up for us the whole romance and sentiment of the period, or periods, of Goethe; and that would, besides, fix our standards high against the coming of the season of 1932-33.

That, indeed, is what happened. Nevertheless, tell the story how we will, the large effort shrinks in significance when compared with the small one. Possibly Liszt, after all, fails to go quite far enough, even if he does seem to traverse the realms of orchestral expression pretty widely in his three symphonic journeys in one. We might almost fancy that the division of his work entitled "Gretchen" shows him wandering beyond the borders of description, in the strict meaning, into the region of the impressionistic. But no; he is too confined to the notion of a theme harmonized on conventionally concordant notes for anything of that sort. Mainly, we find him preferring the doubts of geometric proof to the assurances, cherished by modern writers of tone poems, of downright guesswork.

Solemnity pervaded, through and through, the meeting of the Harvard Glee Club at the Town Hall on the evening of April 6, Dr. Archibald T. Davison in charge. Dignity and docility possessed the performers as never, surely, a group of students before. College singing has been developed into a serious business under Dr. Davison's methods; happily, too, let us grant. For difficult music well mastered and deftly presented has the effect of being simple, and so becomes pleasurable for people to hear. On the other hand, easy pieces overstudied and painstakingly vocalized seem complex, and make tedious listening. Beethoven's "Hallelujah!"—well and good; but Sullivan's "Mikado" choruses—mercy's sake!

The biggest discount on male voices is that much of the music must be arranged and adapted for them. The gain for art is, that after a period of practice by themselves they can join an equal number of sopranos and altos in the rendition of a Palestrina motet, a Morley madrigal or a Bach cantata and accomplish something glorious.

Boston Symphony

Choral numbers occupied the first half of the twenty-second program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra season, presented in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the afternoon of April 15, 1932. They were Miss Mabel W. Daniels's "Exultate Deo," Dukelsky's "Epitaph" and Stravinsky's "Symphonie de Psaumes." The chorus was that of the Cecilia Society, trained by Mr. Arthur Fiedler.

Miss Daniels's composition, for chorus and orchestra, was first performed three years ago in Symphony Hall in connection with the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of Radcliffe College. It is a well constructed piece, conservative in style and eminently adapted to the purpose for which it was written.

Mr. Vladimir Dukelsky's "Epitaph" for soprano solo (Miss Adelle Alberts), chorus and orchestra, had its first performance at the concert under notice. It is "a belated tribute to the memory of Serge Diaghilev, the man who brought the sweet breath of Renaissance to the first quarter of our century." It was written to a poem by Ossip Mandelstamm which, the composer confesses, was "certainly not intended for an epitaph, least of all an epitaph for Diaghilev." But Mr. Dukelsky reasoned that since Diaghilev was a Russian man of the theater who passed away in Italy, and since the poem deals with scenes at a Northern theater after a performance, and with a "presumably Italian" swallow that lies with broken wing on the "hot snows" of Russia, nothing could be more appropriate than to employ it for this purpose. Unfortunately the fancy is more engaging than the music in which it is embodied. A little dissonance cannot conceal the commonplaceness of the musical ideas. The work gives no occasion to modify the opinion formed of the composer after hearing the "Zéphr et Flore" Suite and the two symphonies.

The "Symphonie de Psaumes" is another story. Each rehearing tends to strengthen the impression that it is the most significant—indeed the only significant—work of Stravinsky since the "Oedipus Rex."

After the intermission Miss Myra Hess played the Brahms D minor Piano Concerto. She had a tremendous popular success; but does she do well to play this singularly masculine concerto by the most masculine of composers? We prefer her in compositions in which her effects of power are achieved by a subtly graduated dynamic scale. The program closed with the Brahms Hungarian Dances in G minor and D major. L. A. S.

In New York Theaters

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Mr. Guthrie McClintic revived "The Truth About Blayds," a comedy by Mr. A. A. Milne, at the Belasco Theater beginning April 11, 1932. As in the first American production, made by Mr. Winthrop Ames a decade ago, Mr. O. P. Heggie has the title rôle, that of the elderly fraud who has basked in public adulation for many years as the author of poems written by another. Most of the play is concerned with the aftermath of the discovery of this hoax, and it is being remarked again on every side that the play seems to run down hill after the first act, instead of up. A play to retain interest must mount in intensity, unless it has unusual compensations in the way of interesting players, a witty text or warmth of human interest. Mr. Milne's play is hard-edged, which is a grateful quality to those who have lamented his descents in archness in his recent plays. Mr. Heggie, unhappily, is dispensed with by necessities of the plot after the first act, and that seems a waste of acting interest. However, Mr. McClintic has been lavish in his casting, with Miss Pauline Lord in the part of Isobel giving a characterization distinctly firmer in texture than is her wont; and Miss Effie Shannon, Mr. Ernest Lawford, Mr. John Griggs and Miss Rachel Hartzell to bring out all the acridness of the scenes in which the ancient fraud's relatives make the best of their disillusion and even find a way of compounding the deception. Miss Lord, who is starred in this revival, reveals a new side to her acting, in her indication of the inner tragedy of the girl who sacrificed so many years and personal hopes to care for her father, only to find him out at last to be a literary thief. She has brought the fluttering and spontaneous elements of her expressive style into keenness of service to a clear cut theme. With its ache, bite and veraciousness, "The Truth About Blayds" seems, in parts at least, Mr. Milne's best stage writing.

"Take My Tip"

With Mr. Donald Meek as a gullible investor in dubious oil stocks and Miss Helen Lowell as an elderly doubter as to the soundness of all get-rich-quick schemes, "Take My Tip" has the benefit of resourceful acting in its chief rôles. This comedy about happenings in the stock market of two years ago was written by Mr. Nat Dorfman, and presented at the Forty-eighth Street Theater beginning April 12, 1932. What might have been a pointed study of easy-come, easy-go notions turns into an arbitrary happy-ending routine comedy drama, with everybody's troubles, brought on by themselves, solved by the fortuitous discovery that the investor's forgotten soap-making device will be bought by a syndicate for enough to make up for all his losses and those of others who took his mistaken advice. Mr. James Spottswood and Miss Eda Heinemann, both dependable players, appear in minor rôles.

Canadian Pictures in Boston

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH current developments in the art of picture making are anything but uniform in a given country, we may find in a collection of pictures painted in Canada, now on view at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, a curious homogeneity. Are they typical of general trends? If so, it is a wholesome sign. The centrifugal characteristic of modern art may have proved wholesome for a spell, but the time has come for stabilization, for intensive rather than extensive concentration.

All painters of the North have a consanguinity, whether they are American or European. They respond to their rugged environment, and cold sunshine and barren stretches of country with the same pictorial emphasis. Perhaps there are latitudes of taste. Northern painters seem to be held generally by the spell of grandiose nature which surrounds, or incloses them. They are impressed by the gigantic size of mountains and forests, by the surf swell of huge lakes, by the expansive icy crusts of snow. Nature is a huge scenic curtain, changing its episodes but never diminishing its force and portentousness. Its moods are heroic; its poetry, austere.

These Canadian painters never intrude with a personal note, never modify, or veil, or soften. They are rugged in their expression, highly simplified in their designs, excessively spare in detail. They all but carve the shapes of trees, the jagged craters and borders; they daub in flat color, force up their outlines and resort to the stark, clear, sharp effects of poster making. Modulations, sensitive passages, quivering surfaces, the play of varying textures seem to be phenomena in picture making unappealing to them. They concentrate upon a schematic depiction which can be seen at a great distance and is likely to strike the onlooker with unmistakable impact.

This exposition is arresting. To eyes which have long rested upon sensitive pictures made by sophisticates of the lower European latitudes, there may seem to be an obviousness, a naïveté, a want of imaginative richness. But who can tell? Perhaps the highly contrasted features of landscape, the too rich naturalistic beauty dulls, or forbids the imagination of the artist. It asks nothing of him to complete the illusion. There is no demand upon his fancy or ingenuity.

Outstanding exhibits from Canada come from the brushes of Mr Lawren Harris, who portrays Lake Superior, and from Mr. Arthur Lismer, who whips motion into his varied scenic portrayals so that one experiences the force and exhilarating beauty of wind and storm.

That modernism which emphasizes stylization, which permits an extreme simplicity, has filtered into Canadian art. Apparently the more rarefied developments have not yet spread to those reaches. However, this quite individual, though limited, tendency may be far preferable.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Italian Theater History

The Italian Theater, by Joseph Spencer Kennard. New York: William Edwin Rudge. Two volumes. $12.

A MODEL accomplishment in scholarship is this history of the Italian theater from its beginnings in the civilization that preceded the Roman to the present day of Pirandello. This, a supposedly first complete study of the subject in any language, occupied its author for 10 years. Certainly Joseph Spencer Kennard, doctor of the Sorbonne, Paris, has done even more than that patient record would imply. Monumental though the task must have been just to read the scores of plays that he analyzes in detail, he has crowned his labors with the ability to humanize his subject in relation to the reader of today.

A full record might have resulted from sheer industry; but an interpretation of a changing civilization through a span of many centuries, covering the whole evolution of a people from pre-Christian times through the spacious Renaissance to the contemporary ascendance of the political ideas of Mussolini calls for an assemblage of talents seldom found in one individual. Having been trained in American universities, Dr. Kennard went into two years of residence at R. Istituto di Belle Arts, Florence. Many works of Italian scholarship, written during the past 30 years, stand to his credit. His is that happy combination, apparently, of a man who thinks in Italian while making his studies in that language and thinks in English when he writes for English readers.

Simple as that distinction sounds, we think that it contains an explanation for the unsatisfactory quality of many works of exposition in which a country's culture is under consideration by an alien. Too often we are made familiar with the beclouding element that intrudes when a work is translated, for however gifted the linguist he can scarcely have a grasp of the subject in its relation to the original author's thinking. Dr. Kennard escapes all these difficulties, and the result is a study so clear, so luminous in its human implications, that for many readers who are at home only in English the drama of Italy in earlier phases now will cease to be peopled largely with monstrous figures of a grandiose romanticism. Dr. Kennard relates without squeamishness typical imaginative horrors with which the sixteenth century playwrights regaled spectators, who apparently never cried, "Hold, enough." The reader feels no sense of shock, so completely is the political, clerical and cultural background rendered along with the foreground events and figures.

* * *

Dr. Kennard appears to have gone back and forth over his voluminous material until all its parts have come within the plan of a smoothly evolving movement, with the plays always considered in the light of their times. He refers to the benefits and liabilities resulting from the imitation of Greek art, defines the primitive phases of native Latin drama, exemplifies the important influence of the Latin poets in shaping that drama, and examines the contribution of Plautus, Terence and Seneca. He makes clear why the church was opposed to the earlier manifestations, and how the drama was in turn infiltrated by religious ritual, giving rise eventually to the "sacred" drama.

With the second grand phase, corresponding to the dominance of the state by the church, came the use of drama as a means of religious propaganda, serving an educational end in the absence of printed books, and corresponding to the emergence of the stage later in western Europe and in England in the form of localized or provincial miracle plays. So many of these plays were being acted in various parts of Italy that the influences became interchangeable, stock characters became fixed and used from play to play, and the foundation of drama as we know it today was laid.

Soon, with the rise of the rich communes, the increase of humanism, and the spread of education through the multiplication of the universities, the drama became secular again and plays began to reflect contemporary life. Realism of a sort, with frank and violent incidents as the medium for the action, gave increasing popularity to the comedies of Plautus and Terence, who became a large influence upon playwrights such as Ariosto, Bibbiena, Aretino, Lorenzino de Medici. Machiavelli produced his "Mandragola," a searing attack on clerical venality. The treatment of Machiavelli is typical of the new perspectives that this book will bring to readers only partly informed as to this original thinker, who accept him as customarily painted, several tints darker than life.

* * *

With this prologue of anything like a comprehensive review of Mr. Kennard's work, his two volumes must be left to readers wishing to inform themselves as to the sources of theatrical art. For it is to Italy, as to drama in any continuing sense, that we must look for an understanding of dramatic fundamentals. In the plots of forgotten plays, as recounted by Dr. Kennard, we make discoveries of early forms of legends that were later to be used in the drama of many other countries as well as in the operas of Verdi and Wagner. In Geraldi, Italian drama had its own Aristotle to define the form and content of plays that would be effective when acted. Finally, it was in Italy that the theater survived for 1500 years, during which it was essentially nonexistent elsewhere in Europe, sometimes swamped by spectacle when under the patronage of princes, sometimes tending to become overintellectualized under the ministrations of the "closest poets," but never ceasing to be an evolving popular art.

Dr. Kennard makes us acquainted with the genius of Metastasio, who found melodrama in a crude form and left it in perhaps the finest state this popular type of entertainment has ever attained. Comprehensive is the treatment of the more familiar later men—Goldoni, Alfieri, Niccolini, D'Annunzio, Benelli and many others, with the innovating Pirandello, anatomist of illusion, finding a post-war world awaiting his seemingly endless variations on the theme, "It's so if you think it is."

Supplementing the text are notes on the more important poets and playwrights, bibliographies and many illustrations in line and in some phototone process that rivals the mezzotint in soft and gracious tonalities. The volumes are indexed, and are printed with a taste in the choice and arrangement of type that extended to a painstaking supervision of a text that would try the patience of any printer whose pride of craftsmanship was not based on unwavering accuracy. E. C. S.

Malvern Festival of 1932 (Aug. 1-20) will include a series giving a survey of English drama from Tudor times to the nineteenth century. The plays will be "Ralph Roister Doister," "The Alchemist," "Oroonoko," "Tom Thumb the Great" and "London Assurance."

Mr. Noel Coward, Mr. Alfred Lunt and Miss Lynn Fontanne are to appear together in London and New York next season in a new comedy written by Mr. Coward.

Besides Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's play, "Too True to Be Good," the

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NEW YORK CITY

Radio Tonight

The Dialer's Guide, usually appearing on Saturday, will be published Monday instead.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy."
5:30 NBC, Dramatization.
5:45 Organist.
6:15 NBC, Job-Finding Campaign.
6:30 News; announcements; monologue.
6:45 Mickie Alpert's Orchestra.
7:15 Jack Beauvais, songs.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, Michael Ahern, baritone; violinist; organist.
8:15 NBC, Civic concerts service program.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band; quartet; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; soloists; quartet.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; Wheeler and Woolsey; Mital Green; Arline Judge; Eddie Quillan; Jimmy Grier's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Hotel New Yorker Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

4:45 p. m.—Saturday matinee review.
6:00 Studio announcements; news; Job-Finding Committee.
6:15 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters Trio."
7:30 "Gentlemen of the Press."
7:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
8:00 McEnelly's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Barn Dance.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Orchestra; soloist.
10:15 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Hollwood Nights; Frank Luther, tenor; Gene Rodemich's Orchestra.
10:45 Twenty Fingers of Harmony.
11:00 Announcements; sport reviews; news.
11:25 Paramount organ.
11:45 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 Organ, Edward J. Lord.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Musical Mirror: String ensemble; Morton Bowe, tenor.
5:30 The Three Minute Men.
5:45 Hot-Cha Band.
6:00 Time; news; weather; short subjects.
6:30 "Big Brother's" Debating Society.
6:45 Shepard Mirror of Fashion.
7:00 CBS, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."
7:15 CBS, William Vincent Hall, orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Californians.
8:30 CBS, "The True Life of Greta Garbo."
9:00 Operetta in Minfature, "Mlle. Modiste."
9:30 Pietro D'Alphonso's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:15 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
10:30 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital; Francis Cronin.
11:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey and orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 CBS, California melodies.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:00 a. m.—CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
10:30 Morning Service from Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 noon—CBS, String Ensemble.
12:15 CBS, Buenos Aires; Calo's Orchestra; tenor.
12:30 CBS, Broadcast from London; Viscountess Snowden.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
1:30 CBS, Orchestra; Luella Melius, opera star.
2:00 Salon ensemble; Josef Zimbler, cellist.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air; The Christian Science Committee on Publication of the State of New York; "Fundamental Teachings of Christian Science." Mr. Gove S. Taylor.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra; Sir Thomas Beecham, conducting.
5:00 CBS, Pastorale.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
6:30 CBS, William Vincent Hall, "Beau Brummel of Song."
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:35 Russian Art Ensemble.
9:00 Interview.
9:30 Organ; Ralph Nylund, tenor.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, Variety show; Kit Kat Band.
10:30 The Powers Brothers.
10:45 The "Midshipmen," orchestra.
11:00 CBS, The Gauchos; Vincent Sorey's Orchestra; soloists.

Monday's Feature

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; studio programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, "Quaker Man."
8:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of cookery.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and home hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Municipal Affairs.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Modern Education.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, National Student Federation of America; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
12:30 Noonday organ recital from King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—CBS and studio programs.

Boston Art Notes

Modern Exhibition

Names which have come to ring familiarly in the ears, evoking associations with erratic and refreshing tendencies in current art, appear upon the latest list of exhibitors at the Goodman-Walker Gallery, Copley Square. The young proprietors, free of the tradition and usage settled upon the older houses, have been venturing into novel ways of exhibiting and accordingly have contributed greatly to the fun of gallery-trotting in Boston.

There are two canvases each by Matisse and Derain. Both works find each of the Frenchmen in different moods. Matisse shows his sensitive modulations of color and finesse in textural realization in one picture, while in the other he gives way to vivid, frank, color extravagance. Derain turns out a few pieces of fruit with such skill and flexibility that all doubts as to his qualities as a master craftsman are dispelled.

By Claude Monet there is a magnificent scene of a rocky bend along the coast. It is probably of a fairly early date, when the artist was more articulate, given more to nuance. With opalescent tints, misty atmosphere, a gleaming light, the canvas is a delightful example.

Other works include a portrait by Modigliana, a street scene by M. Utrillo, a marine by M. Pierre Bonnard. It is an exhibition well worth seeing.

Boston Public Library

Cooperating with the Art Week in Boston activities, the Public Library on Copley Square has an exhibition of crafts work lent by the Arts and Crafts Society of Boston. Wrought silver, jewelry, bookbinding, enamel work are among the exhibits.

In addition, there are pictures by Mr. C. H. Richert, Mr. Robert Strong Woodward and Mr. Lee Winslow Court. Mr. Woodward's display is outstanding for exuberance.

The Casson Galleries

A native of Rochester, Mr. Emil Gruppe comes to Boston to exhibit for the first time. His oil paintings are to be seen at the Casson Galleries on Copley Square.

Mr. Gruppe shows no definite habits of style, his methods seem to vary with the mood and the occasion. He resorts now to firm lineally designed scenes, now to sheer diaphonous depictions of impressions of nature. The North Shore of Massachusetts proves as popular a subject with him as it does with other painters. Gray days, mists, sunset, snow-clad hills, docks, furnish him with titles. His methods never fail to interest, for he seems "on the move" constantly, changing and varying his attitudes.

Guild of Boston Artists

Miss Catherine P. Richardson shows her pictures at the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury Street. From the number of pictures and the variations of subjects she appears an indefatigable painter.

Portraiture proves the outstanding subject matter. Miss Richardson has a frankly feminine approach, treating her models with a kindly touch, showing them at their shiny best and endowing them with the pleasantest of attributes. She includes an abundance of objects and details which enhance individuality. Whether in toys, silk jackets, pet dogs, she seems to delight in the additions which give some hint of the tastes and inclinations of the ones painted.

Some drawings by Miss Richardson are delicately made. Their emphasis is upon the more felicitous characteristics.

Item of Interest

Some etchings and aquatints by students of the art department of the University of Kentucky are to be seen at the Cambridge School of Domestic Architecture, 53 Church Street, off Harvard Square.

D. A.

FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 17

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Morning worship from Old South Church.
12:30 Neapolitan Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 p. m.—Boston RKO presentation.
1:30 Hawaiian Orchestra.
1:45 Hints on Better English.
2:00 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
2:30 NBC, Southern Mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 Jacqueline Logan.
4:30 NBC, Davey Tree Hour.
5:30 NBC, G. E. Circle; Carmela Ponselle.
6:30 NBC, International broadcast.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Boston Sinfonietta; Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 "Radio Party."
10:30 CBS, American Band Masters' Association concert.
11:00 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:30 News.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m).

8:00 a. m.—Tone Pictures.
8:30 Morning stars.
9:00 Paramount organ.
9:45 Safety Crusaders.
10:00 NBC, Mexican Typica Orchestra.
10:30 Piddlers Three.
10:45 South Church (Congregational).
12:15 Principato Hawaiians.
12:30 p. m.—Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:00 NBC, Leslie Howard; London String Quartet.
2:30 NBC, Swift Garden Party; Richard Bonnelli, baritone.
4:00 NBC, "Songs of Home."
4:30 NBC, Spitalny's orchestra; vocal duo; comedy team.
5:00 National Vesper Service.
5:30 Ernie Holst's Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 Westinghouse Watchmen.
7:00 Harry Michaels, pianist.
7:15 NBC, "Frigidarians."
7:30 Three Bakers; orchestra; Sylvia Froos.
8:00 Enna Jettick Melodies.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: drama; music.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; orchestra; soloists.
9:45 NBC, "Making the Movies."
10:15 NBC, "Old Singing Master."
10:45 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Metropolitan organ.
12:00 NBC, William Stoess and Flying Dutchmen.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 Mountain Top Hour.
9:00 CBS, Columbia Junior Bugle.
10:00 Organ; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Community Center Faculty Recital.
11:00 Morning service from Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Eight Sons of Eli."
2:30 Political talk.
2:45 "The Danceapators."
3:00 Moment Musicale; "Petite Symphonie."
3:30 "The Vagabond's," orchestra.
4:00 The Leonora Society of Bradford Junior College; 50 women's voices.
4:30 Portia Di Georgio, soprano.
4:45 Harlequin Ensemble.
5:00 Shepard Stores Musicalities.
5:30 Organ, Francis Cronin; Helen Barr, soprano.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:30 Concert ensemble; Edward Jardon, tenor.
7:15 CBS, Grand opera miniature.
7:45 CBS, The Sylvanians.
8:00 CBS, Ziegfeld Radio Show; stars of past and present.
8:30 CBS, Orchestra; vocal duo.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra; Belle Baker.
9:30 CBS, Band; male quartet.
10:00 Jimmy Grier's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Concert orchestra; Ernest Hutcheson, pianist.

BANK MEN FACE NEW INDICTMENTS

Joseph Stone, Arthur D. Cronin and Percy G. Cliff, already indicted in connection with the closing of the Boston Continental National Bank, now stand charged on new counts extending the period of an alleged conspiracy to misapply bank funds, as a result of indictments returned yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury. The latest bill covers 20 months instead of 14 and charges abstraction of $200,000 instead of $150,000.

The three, who pleaded not guilty to the first indictments, will be arraigned next week. Other indictments returned yesterday involved liquor and narcotic cases. The Grand Jury will report again on April 21, on motion of Mr. J. J. Walsh Jr., assistant district attorney.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners. Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean. 100% profit selling and installing these shields; write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO. Canton, Ohio

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NEW YORK CITY, 37 Washington Sq.—6 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, to sublet furnished May to November; reasonable rental. Call Gramercy 7-7740. Write EDWIN GIBBS.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—Lady to make and sell the new fadeless wood-fiber flowers; good money-maker; free samples on request. Write REAL ART FLOWER STUDIOS, 754 W. 7th, Los Angeles, Calif.

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SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 TO $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. SIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building Buffalo New York.

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NEW CHURCH SOLO
"I Will Behold Thy Face" (Psalms). Music by (and copies from) J. M. McCULLOUGH, 18 Studland Rd., London, N. 7, England. Post free 2/1d. (50 cents).

PATENTS

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS in applying for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, registered patent attorney, 1706 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

ROOMS TO LET

IN NEW YORK CITY—Furnished rooms, convenient location; single $4-$5-$6; double rooms $7-$8 weekly. Georgian Court, 315 West 94th St.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT—Take orders children's ladies' dresses, lingerie, experience unnecessary; start spare time; pleasant, dignified, profitable commission work; opportunity to earn free dresses. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 31-16, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PRACTICAL research man on automotive and aviation lines; 15 years' experience; references; reliable; married; locate anywhere. Box F-129, 3-101 General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CULTURED woman, formerly English teacher, wishes to be companion; prefer children of young people in camp or family; experienced traveler, fond of out of doors; free to go anywhere; excellent references. Box W-81, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STAMPS FOR SALE

DISARMAMENT, League, Int. Labour Bureau, Juventute, called the children stamps, All Mails, etc., of Switzerland and Lichtenstein stamps. Lists free. J. R. FLOGERZI, 65 Marktgasse, Berne, Switzerland.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.—My nicely furnished 5-room apartment for 4 or 5 months; near Wilshire Blvd. 169 N. Clark Dr., Apt. D.

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Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Close to New York, only nine minutes. Close to New York, only 9 minutes from Wall St., and 20 from Grand Central and Times Square (subway 1½ blocks away at Nevins St.), near shopping district, churches, theatres, and directly across street from Brooklyn Academy of Music. One block from Long Island R. R. direct line to the beaches.

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Phone Sterling 3-2000

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., 218 E. 7th St.—Cozy upper apartment, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, hall room, sleeping porch, private bath.

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BRONXVILLE (Custer Arms, 671 Palmer Ave., adjoining parkway)—4, 5 and 6 rooms, 3 baths, dining alcoves, fireplaces, cedar closets, restaurant. On premises or telephone Scarsdale 472.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. (Locust Arms, 59 Locust Ave., overlooking Long Island Sound)—3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, dining alcove, fireplaces, sun porches, roof terrace, refrigeration included in rentals. Call or telephone New Rochelle 2280 or Scarsdale 472.

NEW YORK CITY, 10th Street, 149 West—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath. Stuyvesant 9-7740.

PELHAM, N. Y., Pelham Gables, 305 Sixth Ave.—Elevator apartments, large, sunny, 4-5 rooms, $75 up, electric refrigeration included in rentals, dining alcoves. Call or phone Pelham 0225.

SCARSDALE, N. Y. (Thornycroft)—Superb view of Parkway woods, Garth Road, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, dining alcoves, sleeping porches, cedar closets. On premises or telephone Scarsdale 472.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Near Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium; 5 sunny rooms, porch, $47; also in remodeled single house near Hotel Beaconsfield, 2 and 4-room kitchenette suites, furnished if desired, $60 to $85; leases not required. ASP. 6733.

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Beautiful 7-room apartment, all sunny; large, Frigidaire, open porch, garage; 10 minutes to Park St.; very nice location. For inspection every day and Sunday. Tel. Reg. 3736.

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Free Frigidaire, fireplace; convenient to Harvard Square and Christian Science church; overlooks Harvard College; second floor, outside sunny rooms, heated, janitor service. Call Univ. 0477 weekdays and the holiday.

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TEN MILES south of Boston; completely remodeled, with 4 fireplaces, down-stairs lavatory, large sun porch, 2-car garage; lovely gardens; near school and churches. Communicate with OWNER, Box 77, South Scituate, Mass. Telephone Scituate 339.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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FOR SALE—Royal Doulton gold dinner set, 104 pieces complete. Call Aspinwall 1260 (Brookline, Mass.).

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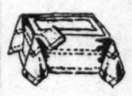
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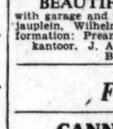
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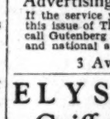
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Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand

SWITZERLAND

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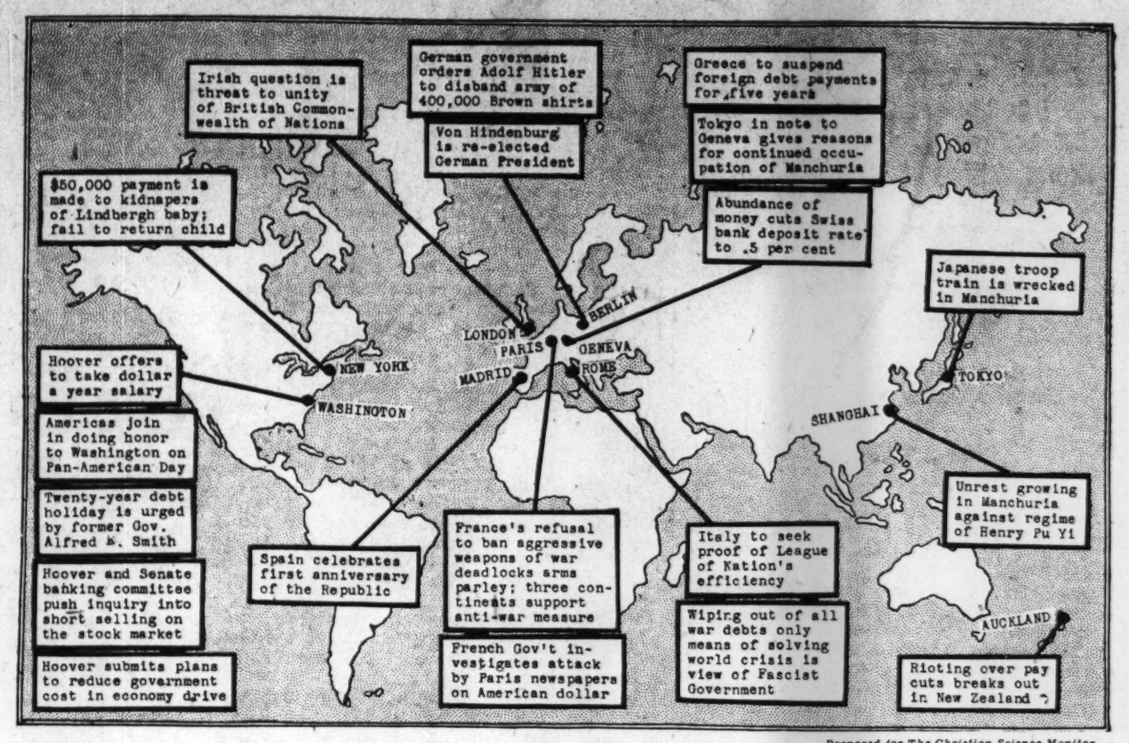
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Irish question is threat to unity of British Commonwealth of Nations
German government orders Adolf Hitler to disband army of 400,000 Brown shirts
Greece to suspend foreign debt payments for five years
Von Hindenburg is re-elected German President
Tokyo in note to Geneva gives reasons for continued occupation of Manchuria
$50,000 payment is made to kidnapers of Lindbergh baby; fail to return child
Abundance of money cuts Swiss bank deposit rate to .5 per cent
Japanese troop train is wrecked in Manchuria
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
GENEVA
ROME
MADRID
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
AUCKLAND
Hoover offers to take dollar a year salary
Americas join in doing honor to Washington on Pan-American Day
Twenty-year debt holiday is urged by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith
Hoover and Senate banking committee push inquiry into short selling on the stock market
Hoover submits plans to reduce government cost in economy drive
Spain celebrates first anniversary of the Republic
France's refusal to ban aggressive weapons of war deadlocks arms parley; three continents support anti-war measure
French Gov't investigates attack by Paris newspapers on American dollar
Italy to seek proof of League of Nation's efficiency
Wiping out of all war debts only means of solving world crisis is view of Fascist Government
Unrest growing in Manchuria against regime of Henry Pu Yi
Rioting over pay cuts breaks out in New Zealand

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Hermit Thrush
(Hylocichla guttata)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: Widespread throughout North America from southern Yukon to Bermuda, Cuba and the Gulf States, with many local varieties.

Distinguishing features: Excellence of voice; head and back dark brown; sides light grayish olive; tail cinnamon brown, considerably more reddish than the back (true only of this one member of the thrush family); underparts white, throat and breast tinged with pale buff and streaked with blackish-brown spots.

England and the British Isles may rejoice in the depth of tone and sweetness of the nightingale, but America has a genius in the hermit thrush, whose compass of voice and thrilling execution quite equals that of its distant cousin. This bird has long enjoyed the reputation of being the best of North American songsters.

Generally wintering in the South, where their charming notes are seldom heard, they are the earliest of thrushes to arrive in the North and the last to leave in the fall. They do not as a rule frequent cities and populated regions, but rather inhabit the woods and thickets, where they build a compact little nest of mosses, grasses and leaves, lined with rootlets and fine pine needles. Often concealed among some clump of ferns or in the shadowy thickets, they contain usually three or four greenish-blue eggs. As one goes north from the United States to Canada one finds these birds referred to as the "swamp robin," but, unlike the robin, mud is never used in nest construction.

If you live near the woods or even just within the limits of the country, listen to the birds some fine sunny morning as they actively proceed to welcome the newly arrived sun with their songs and idle chatter. See if you can't detect the "chuck chuck" or strident "pay, pay, pay" of the hermit. Later on in the day as rivals challenge each other to duels of music, we hear the prelude of their song as it starts off like the double-tonguing of a flute interspersed with a tinkling, shrill warble. The song proper is hard to reproduce in words, but seems to have a very liquid sound of "airöee" followed by a long trill.

For food they depend upon wild fruits and berries, which make up about one-fourth of their diet, and insects. Such fruits as sumac seeds and those of poison ivy and poison oak are their favorites, while pokeberries, holly berries, fruits of the greenbrier and Virginia creeper, dogwood berries and others make up the rest of their vegetables. The most frequently eaten insects consist of numerous quantities of beetles, bees, bugs, caterpillars, crickets, flies and wasps.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: A novel must be silly and poorly written in order to be popular. Ask any novelist whose books don't sell.

Ohio State Journal: Eggs are so cheap throughout the West, farsighted household editors are pointing out their economy as a substitute for substitutes.

Detroit News: Press photos show a Hollywood child star in the company of a five-foot ice cream cone. Yet only last month Hays was urging the industry not to flaunt wealth.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: If New York finally approves a present experiment as permanent, by which street cleaners are clothed in green instead of white, will they become "green wings" in place of the "white wings" with which we are so familiar?

Arkansas Gazette: Conductor of an etiquette department is asked whether it is ever correct to give an employer a gift. While this interesting point is up, what is the minimum mirth consistent with safety that can be accorded an employer's joke?

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

EVERYTHING that is mine, even to my life, I may give to one I love, but the secret of my friend is not mine to give.—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

In Lighter Vein

Gentleman Wash

A little boy had taken his mother's powder puff and was in the act of powdering his face when his small sister, aged 5, snatched it from him. "You mustn't do that," she exclaimed, "only ladies use powder. Gentleman wash themselves." — *Montreal Star.*

And Those Were Quoted

"You enjoyed my latest book?"

"Yes, I thought those verses you quoted from Tennyson were wonderful!"

Prices of Other Years

Customer (from the country): "I'd like a dollar dinner, please."

Hotel Restaurant Waiter: "Yes, sir. On white or rye bread, sir?"—*Chicago Daily News.*

Colliers

"Now that I'm up here, who's gonna believe me?"

Numerous

"Are there many bill collectors coming to your door?"

"More than I care to admit."—*Chicago Daily News.*

An Unfair Remark

"My poor husband was a wonderful artist," sighed the landlady as she hacked at the pie crust, "and always said he found inspiration in my cooking."

"A sculptor, I presume," said the gloomy boarder, surveying his bent fork.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The New Cook

"What was your reason for leaving your last place?"

"Well, ma'am, the truth is that the master and missus was always dickerin'."

"Really?"

"Yes, ma'am. When it wasn't me and her, it was me and him."

Per Request

The traveler arrived in the village in the early hours of the morning, and, proceeding to the inn, set down his bag and threw stones at the windows to waken the landlord. After a while a window was thrown up and a head peered out.

"Can I stay here for the night?" shouted the traveler.

"Sure," was the reply. A moment later a pillow came hurtling down. "Take this," the voice continued, "in case you find the doorstep a bit hard!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Right-Hand Man

The teacher was using the phonograph to make the children familiar with good music.

Two famous opera singers had just finished a duet, and the teacher said:

"Now, children, who can tell me the names of the singers we have just heard?"

"Caruso," replied a small boy.

"Yes, and who was singing with Caruso?"

"His man Friday," was the disconcerting answer." — *Christian Advocate.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Mindful" in Psalms viii: 4 ("Reader," who asks if this should be read *mind-full*") — According to the authority accepted by this newspaper, the word is pronounced with accent on the first syllable, *mind'-fool* (long *i* as in *ice*, *oo* as in *foot*).

The word in this verse, incidentally, translates the Hebrew *zakar*, a primitive root conveying the thought of "marking so as to be recognized"; that is, "to remember."

Date of latest "Webster's" (Mrs. A. C.)—The copy of Webster's New International Dictionary used as a reference in this department came from the presses in 1931.

Cognizant (Mrs. A. C.)—*Kog'-nih-zant* (*o* short as in *cot*, *i* short as in *it*, *a* clipped as in *account*). (Your informant is evidently mistaken; the latest edition of Webster's does not ignore the *g* sound.)

Esoteric (E. F. T.) — *Es-o-ter'-ik* (secondary stress on first syllable; each *e* short as in *end*, *o* "quicklong" as in *obey*, *i* short as in *it*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The highest-toned wind instrument is the piccolo?

Canada's population has increased 18.04 per cent in the last 10 years?

Waterloo Bridge, in London, one of the main highways across the Thames, is to be replaced?

About $2,500,000 will be spent by the Soviets this year in beautifying the capital of Moscow?

Approximately 58,500,000 men and women will be eligible to vote in the next United States presidential election?

The second oldest college in the United States is the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va., founded in 1693?

Sweden was the first to propose and sign a treaty with the United States granting most-favored-nation treatment?

Recently the Royal Canadian Mounted Police replaced the Provincial Police in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta, hoping to cut law enforcement costs in half?

Rebus Puzzle

My first is in
But not in -
My second is in
But not in -
My third is in
But not in -
My fourth is in - 5
But not in - 10
My fifth is in
But not in
What is my name?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The name of something is hidden away in this puzzle. Can you find it?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Word Diamond Puzzle:

S
ATE M
STONE HER
END MELON
E ROD
N

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reciprocation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tonopah, Nev.

THIS is the story of a dog that saved his master's life, and his master did not forget. The dog's name is Major and his master is 14-years-old Jack Orr. Jack's home is in the almost deserted mining camp of Rawhide, Nev., once a city of 10,000 gold seekers.

Before locating in Rawhide the Orrs lived in Utah, and it was there that Major, in spite of his plebeian ancestry, proved himself a hero of the Carnegie medal class. As Jack several years younger than he is now, was coasting down a steep hill one day, a fast train approached on the track at bottom of the hill and Jack did not see his danger, but Major saw and acted. Flying down the hill, Major overtook the sled, caught the boy's clothing in his teeth, overturning the sled and dumping the lad out in the snow but a few yards away from the speeding train.

A few days ago Major was severely injured. "Guess we had better put him out of misery," said Jack's father. But Jack protested. "Let's take him to Fallon," he pleaded. Fallon is 50 miles from Rawhide and the road none too good.

Major was taken to Fallon and given care. Now Jack and his pet are back again in the Rawhide hills. Jack says: "He saved my life and now I have saved his—fifty-fifty."

What They Say

Coöperation in Congress

"The fine spirit of patriotic nonpartisanship (in Congress) is, I know, appreciated by the whole country."—*President Hoover.*

Avoid Scattered Effort

"The few men who make a success of life owe it chiefly to oneness of aim and untiring industry. The majority of failures are due to indolence, extravagance, and scattered effort."—*Grenville Kleiser.*

Peace Education

"We do not need peace propaganda; we do need peace education."—*Dr. Glenn Frank.*

Worth Knowing

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

It takes seven private workers to support one public worker in the United States—one person in eight, gainfully employed, being on the public pay roll.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr Willis J Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr Roland R Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Mr James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

EDITORIALS

Two Frances

AFTER M. André Tardieu—M. Edouard Herriot. Within a few hours of Premier Tardieu's speech at Geneva, the leader of the Radical Socialists, opening the French election campaign at Lyons, spoke for another France. It was the France that under Herriot himself prepared the way to the Dawes plan, that under Briand pursued a path of appeasement with Germany, and is again personified in M. Herriot.

Two speeches could hardly have been more dissimilar. Instead of the ominous clouds that the French Premier envisaged, the Radical leader saw the silver streak of good will on the horizon, and beckoned France toward it.

M. Herriot is making a bid for power in a contest which will have a tremendous bearing not only on the future of French politics, but also on the whole scheme of European development. Head of the biggest party in France, he must be considered whether he wins or loses. The policy of his party has much more than a French significance. At the last party convention the Radical Socialists adopted a program which affords a meeting ground for the "security first" and "disarmament first" schools: One step toward disarmament should be accompanied by one step toward security.

At Geneva the stage is set for some compromise between the opposing schools. But it is hardly possible to try to reconcile these two "firsts" until the French have offered with the rest their contribution to disarmament. There was logic in M. Tardieu's description of the battleship as an offensive weapon. To this arm the American navy clings because it is the principal weapon with which it can protect the 10,000 miles of American coast line that President McKinley flung across the Pacific when he acquired the Philippines for the United States. But the reference would have been taken in better part if the French Premier had himself thrown something, as the United States had done, into the pool of banned weapons.

Though grounded on the unhelpful assumption of a future of international distrust, M. Tardieu's effort was oratorically a brilliant one. His vivid imagination held a field day. Prying into the study of the natural scientist, the laboratory of the chemist, and the workshop of the engineer, he discovered lethal chambers everywhere. He even glanced over the peaceful countryside where the farmer drives a tractor-plow and saw a potential tank.

But it is precisely the opposite vision—an envisagement of all these machines of industry consecrated to the arts of peace—that brought the delegates of fifty peoples together. Even from a military point of view the machine gun has rendered impotent some of the older forms of attack. By dismantling heavy armament and forswearing the newer inventions of offense, Geneva can make defense still more impregnable and can place security on the high road of achievement.

Weapons are offensive or defensive according to the way they are regarded as well as according to their location. Scrapping there must be. It must be done not only at the expense of useless matériel, it must be done at the expense of what the general staffs would describe as useful weapons; and in this respect equality of sacrifice—or rather of contribution—is the most likely yardstick. From that point to a step-by-step rapprochement between security first and disarmament first should not be a difficult march.

M. Herriot's words, whose importance beyond their electioneering value received the testimonial of a transatlantic broadcast, will have inspired the Disarmament Conference again to bend itself to the task before it.

Whittling the Gordian Knot

BY SUGGESTING that the United States should forget the war debts for twenty years, former Governor Alfred E. Smith testified to their onerousness in terms of nuisance value, which ever since the debts were contracted has been rising while present value in monetary terms has been declining.

Bracketed with reparations, the debts have thrown a brake on both international trade and statesmanship.

If only we could forget them! Then, in Machiavelli's phrase, "they might enable by their discontinuance to reassure men's minds." But a look at the American budget indicates the difficulty involved in forgetting. The prospect of a billion dollars of new taxes makes the American taxpayer more than ever anxious to obtain the usual $250,000,000 of war debt payments, which the Administration has budgeted to receive as usual.

Mr. Smith's plan would try to make such forgetfulness easier by promising the Kansas farmer, the Texas cotton planter and the American exporter generally more purchases from Europe. Under it the United States would say to her debtors, "Buy more wheat and cotton and other things from us, and we will remit on our books 25 per cent for every dollar's worth you buy." An example will show what this would mean. Great Britain in 1928 imported goods from the United States to the value of $918,100,000. If this should be her average of purchases over the next twenty years, she would be credited with 25 per cent of that amount every year, or $225,000,000, to be set off against war debt payments, averaging $180,000,000, due to the United States for another fifty years. Not only would the payments be canceled during the next twenty years, therefore, but Britain would have piled up an additional credit of about $900,000,000 to reduce the remaining annuity payments after the "moratorium." The results of course vary with each of the fifteen debtors, but these would all benefit handsomely.

Europe will probably regard the proposal as an example of that combination of idealism and hardheadedness which makes the American temperament so hard for the mother continent to understand. To the American taxpayer the future of the export trade is of no less concern than the problem of how to pay his taxes. No exports have shrunk so severely as have American exports. In 1931 they were 63 per cent of the 1929 total. Former Governor Smith's scheme may be regarded as a bold effort to regain American trade—perhaps to put world trade back again in channels which are steadily being abandoned.

It appears, however, to disregard the fact that a hiatus exists between the finances of the Government, to whom the debts are due, and those of the private exporter, to whom the payment for goods is made. In effect the proposal is for the Government—if the war debts are worth anything—to pay an export bounty not to the exporters, but to the governments of their customers.

Moreover, it would be a continued effort to push sales while European nations are even more in need of markets in the United States than vice versa.

In all, the chief point about Mr. Smith's suggestion, which undoubtedly will be followed by many others before the Lausanne Conference meets on June 13, is that it may accustom people to think of the solution of the great war debt problem in drastic terms. Tinkering has had a long run, and the signs are that it has had its day.

The Outlook for Rubber

IT CANNOT be denied that the failure of the British and Dutch Governments to arrive at an agreed scheme for the restriction of the world's production of rubber has come as a keen disappointment to most of those engaged in the industry. At the same time it has brought with it an undoubted measure of relief. It has ended a period of suspense. The rubber industry now knows exactly under what conditions its activities will in the future be carried on, and individual firms can make their plans accordingly.

Over 140 schemes for restriction were suggested to the governments in question, and '44 of these received exhaustive consideration. Until comparatively recently Dutch growers were opposed to any restriction policy, and it was their attitude that upset the Stevenson scheme of 1922, which Britain operated for several years. Today, however, Dutch as well as British growers are ready for a quota system of rubber production.

Where the negotiations broke down was in the impossibility of enforcing any such restriction on the native growth of rubber in the Dutch East Indies. And since these native plantations are potentially capable of producing 350,000 tons annually, or 50 per cent of the world's present demand, no scheme that had not their full coöperation could hope to succeed.

What will be the effect of the failure to agree to a scheme of restriction? It is likely that the less firmly established plantations will cease production, and this will be a restriction in itself. The pressure of economic conditions will probably lead to the world's receiving its rubber supplies exclusively from those plantations which, by reason of natural advantages and efficiency of operation, are best able to cope with low prices.

When the necessary readjustment to changed conditions is made, this will no doubt redound to the general advantage. If, for these reasons, production should be reduced by slightly more than 12½ per cent, it is estimated that supply and demand will be once more in equilibrium. Prosperity may not be so far from the rubber industry as is commonly supposed.

Back to the Horse in Chile

WHEN there is tumult or near-revolt in Chile the causes must be compelling and irresistible. The Chileans are aggressive, but well mannered; impulsive, but orderly; and practical, but idealistic. They have been disciplined by their sea and mountains; trained and schooled by hard work and coöperative effort, and for long years have trod the beaten track of peaceful political progress. Chile had one Constitution, while France had four; one major revolution, while her neighbors counted them by the dozens; parliamentary government and peaceful transmissions of power, while elsewhere in America dictators played leap frog with each other and democratic government was still to be tried.

But suddenly, in 1920, the people of Chile learned that changes need not be preceded by long discussion and experimentation. They rushed into a vast program of reform which all but destroyed the social bases of the nation. Today President Juan Esteban Montero has to deal not alone with problems of foreign debts, exchange, exports and commodity prices, but with a whole people in a state of flux.

In 1920 came the first executive from "the people"; in 1925 a new Constitution and a remarkable code of social laws affecting white-collar worker and landed aristocrat alike; and then came a dollar deluge from Yankee bankers. Upon a seething laboratory of social reconstruction there was superimposed an artificial economic and financial superstructure and a fictitious prosperity. The latter collapsed, leaving the country worse off economically than it had ever been. People accustomed to hard work and the comforts it brings are hungry, unemployed and shelterless. That is one side of the picture. The other shows the sons of Caupolican—their great Araucanian hero—on the march again.

Now, in the face of economic and political unrest, "Back to the Horse" seems to be the slogan of an economically mobilized Chile. With Chilean verve, directness and thoroughness, the order has gone forth to cut out all expenditure for things even remotely classifiable as luxuries. If lessening the importation of automobiles, trucks, tires and gasoline will hasten the economic revival, then they must go, so orders the Chilean Government. Pleasure and modernity are sacrificed to accomplish the first step in turning the tide—the balancing of personal and public budgets. This is Chile's answer to her economic problems, and the others may be expected to right themselves.

Athletic Banking

"I WOULD not want to be peremptorily ordered to run 100 yards in ten seconds flat." Thus Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, paraphrased the embarrassment the United States banking system might encounter if required by law to stabilize prices. The tenor of all his testimony opposing the Goldsborough bill was that the Federal Reserve System might be unable to perform the feat this bill would command.

Mr. Meyer acknowledged the value of stability—though carefully distinguishing it from immobility—but felt that legislation which promised it might do harm by arousing false hopes. And the remainder of his testimony was devoted to showing that fiscal measures of the Government are tending to halt the excessive deflation which has called forth demands for achieving stability by lawmaking.

He recounted that 1319 banks—most of them in small communities—already have been assisted by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; that $250,000,000 has come out of hoarding since Feb. 1; that the resources of the banks which reopened in March were greater than those of the banks which closed; and that bank credits have begun to expand slightly.

Even stronger evidence of efforts to stop the decline in commodity prices is furnished by the credit expansion campaign of the Reserve Banks, which has just been boldly accelerated by an agreement to increase purchases of federal bonds. Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, described these operations as unprecedented in world finance and indicated that such quantities of credit would be pushed out to the banks that "lack of credit" could no longer be given as a reason for refusing legitimate loans.

Of course, the key to the situation is still the confidence which will cause business men to seek loans. Expansion of credit must to some extent wait upon expansion of business. But in so far as this effort makes for "easy money" and in effect increases the money supply, it should help to stabilize prices.

Indeed, these are all encouraging developments. They may not, however, develop fast enough to head off drastic legislation. Deflation has been carried to such a point that for some time inflation will mean merely "reflation." If commodity prices have sunk distinctly below normal levels, such an increase in credit and currency as would bring them within sight of the surface could hardly be called a balloon ascension.

The whole recent effort of the Government is a recognition of this fact. And the testimony of Mr. Meyer and the action of the Federal Reserve Banks indicate that those in charge of the American financial system realize that a bolder policy is needed in future.

Reforms are required in its organization and in its operation. For the first, some legislation will be necessary. For the second, voluntary action of those in control would be best. But if action is not voluntary, it will be forced. The banking system may not need to do 100 yards in "ten flat," but before long it may find itself breaking into a dog trot.

The Inn of the Silver Moon

AN OLD Provençal ditty assures the modern city dweller that "there's naught to pay, for a couch of hay, at the Inn of the Silver Moon," which in workaday prose signifies that most of the worth-while rewards of daily living carry no price tag and may be had for the mere asking.

This season of the year, when buds are swelling on the trees and every bush proclaims a promise of the opulent glory of leaf and flower, bears witness to the fact that the vast out-o'-doors again extends hospitality and good cheer to all those who will desert the company of radiators, telephones, desks, stock tickers and radio cabinets, and seek the winding pathway which leads to the Inn of the Silver Moon.

In nature's hospitable tavern, sequestered in the friendly silence and peace of the far away, where jangling cries of the market place do not disturb and burdensome tasks do not pursue, the traveler may find rest and refreshment, and a golden leisure to do things which bring him a measure of satisfaction and joy.

He may dig in the good brown earth; he may obey the call of the woodland trail; follow the flight of a white sphere across a rolling green; listen to the merry gossiping of birds making rendezvous in the rustling trees; observe the slow journey of a plodding plowhorse across an unfurrowed field; see the regal sun mount high upon his throne; better still, watch the lights of evening flicker and dance against the wind-blown curtain of the sky. All these, with the addition of talk with genial folk, the errant guest may savor at the Inn of the Silver Moon without making reservations in advance. And there will not be exacted a single farthing for such a delightful sojourn there.

Editorial Notes

That man who made diamonds cheaply might be prevailed upon to manufacture some and give them to former soldiers in lieu of bonuses. As for the objection that the glittering stones would be of no value if so many of them were made, neither would $2,000,000,000 in bonuses be worth face value if the money were merely printed and handed out.

St. Louis is to have an insect zoo. Those who can't get to St. Louis might try going on a picnic this summer.

A match is about the only thing that becomes useful when it flares up. And even a match goes out soon after.

"Making" Rice at Minong

IN THE Wisconsin woods the little lakes shone very blue. Beside the roadsides purple asters bloomed. It was a fine day to be abroad.

A short distance from Minong we left the wide, smooth, automobile road and took to a one-track way in the woods; a crooked, overgrown trail where the driver headed generally to bump against obstructing trees. Up and down, round and round, then finally we came to a slough where the tall, wild rice was waving in the breeze. And there, across the water, sat Jane, famous rice maker of an Indian band. "How do? How do?" cried Jane, smiling as she spoke. So we knew we were not intruding, and felt encouraged to ferry over to the encampment of the little Chippewa colony.

* * *

What a spot! The tall rice stalks bending and whispering, red-winged blackbirds overhead in droves, the "rice hen" calling, a mallard crying.

A clear river channel wound its way through the half mile of rice growth. Beaupre, Jane's husband, took me in his canoe along this channel. Myriad blackbirds rose at our intrusion.

Said Beaupre, "Sometimes the Indians tie the tops of the rice in bunches so the birds can't get at it; saves, too, from wind. Then you'll go along and see regular rows of sheaves standing up. When the birds are at the ripe rice they eat a lot and throw a lot in the water as well. But the ducks get what goes in the water. That's the rice hen you hear over in the rice, and off there in the woods that's a duck calling. Sometimes there's so many blackbirds you get a regular roar of wings."

Today there was no roar, though a repeated whirring as one dusky flock after another rose in the air while we followed the channel through the full-headed grain. It was one o'clock by Jane's observation, and one o'clock by my watch. The sky was full of fleecy clouds. The gently whispering rice stood perhaps six feet up from the water. A jungle of lily pads floated at the edge of the rice. On one shore tall tamaracks climbed a hill, while scrub oak and jack pine covered the opposite slope.

Our light canoe slipped over the waters. I liked "making rice," or at least this introduction to the task. To show me the manner in which the Indians gather the harvest, Beaupre poled our canoe right into the thick growth. Then with one slender pointed beater he bent down a bunch of stalks and, with a like beater in the other hand, beat off the grain into the canoe. He worked with a rhythmic motion—one, pull down; two, beat; one, pull down; two, beat.

Meanwhile, the person at the other end of the canoe is supposed to be poling onward through the rice. The canoe pushes through to the end of the close-set stalks, the beater takes the grain within his reach; then a parallel track is formed, a new swath struck.

They make these trails, or pathways, every 10 feet in the grain, back and forth, back and forth. And to me the harvesting of the wild rice is done to music; the one-two, one-two of the beater, the swish of the canoe, the whisper of the wind in the near-by pines. And although blackbird, rice hen, and mallard duck do their best to bring in a note of protest, they fail to be as discordant as they desire. All belong to the scene and the season.

* * *

After the canoe is well laden with the grain the Indians pile the rice in a birch-bark roll to dry a bit, then it goes into shallow birch trays, which are shaken to release the chaff. Next it is put into a big iron kettle and kept over a fire for fifteen minutes or so, someone stirring the mass to keep it from burning; after which it goes to the winnowing tray. Now it is put into a tub, and here it is trodden by a man shod with clean moccasins. Once more it is winnowed, once more trodden. A last winnowing and it is ready to be put into bags.

"I'll not sell to anyone for less than 50 cents," asserted Jane. "Too-oo much work!"

And we found small fault with Jane's minimum price, though when back in town we should be forced to list wild rice as a luxury, costing many times the price of the cultivated commodity. Jane and Beaupre already had three pounds "made." "How much will you sell?" I asked. "Not sell, keep," said Jane.

"Oh, we give away a little," added mild Beaupre, "and sell a little; but we keep most for our own use."

* * *

The encampment by the stream had its picturesque, as well as its less picturesque, features. And how those First Americans belonged to that type of life—the movable shelters, the "wild meat," the fish and rice gathered from the woods, cranberries from the swamp, water dipped from the lake, fuel picked up as needed.

Holiday makers they looked, and holiday makers they were.

"Sometimes there will be fifteen eat with us, sometimes twenty," smilingly reported Beaupre.

"And there's always soup enough to go round," boasted Jane.

Over at Lake Nancy, eight miles from Minong, another band was harvesting and "making," meanwhile offering hospitality to visiting friends. For this was a real harvest festival, indulged in by family and community. I realized that I had hit upon something worth while when I followed the call of the primitive folk "making rice at Minong." And I, along with the nature-loving Indians, felt that the autumn woods were a happy background for this happy labor. K. P.

Notes From Edinburgh

Auld Reekie In Springtime

IN THE spring of the year, when the longing to spend one's leisure out of doors is specially insistent, Edinburgh citizens are fortunate. Not only have they the Gardens, now starred with flowers, which form a green sweep from the south side of Princes Street down into the hollow which was once the Nor' Loch and up again to the Castle Rock, but they are surrounded by hills which combine ease of access with a sense of remoteness from city life delightfully refreshing to the town dweller. Every week-end, parties of young people make their way up to the Pentland Hills where, after a short climb, they might easily imagine themselves in the heart of the Highlands, and where they can play the ancient game of golf over fields beside the Swanston home of Robert Louis Stevenson. The tree is still shown beside the little burn in a fold of the hill, where he used to sit and write, all Edinburgh spread below him. Closer to the city are other hills, and actually adjoining the famous Royal Mile, which runs from the Castle to the Palace of Holyrood House, is the King's Park, where rise in rugged grandeur Salisbury Crags—Scott's favorite walk—and that lion-shaped guardian of the capital, Arthur's Seat.

* * *

Scott Lovers Plan Memorial

Edinburgh expects to celebrate the centenary of Sir Walter Scott, which falls on September 21 this year, in a worthy manner. In appealing for £5000, the Centenary Committee announces its intention of making the foundation of a Lectureship in Scottish Literature at the University of Edinburgh its principal project. In thus establishing a lasting memorial to one who did more, perhaps, than any other to make the past of Scotland live again in poetry and story, the committee is carrying on the Scott tradition in a way that he himself might well have chosen. The Gothic monument in stone to his memory in Princes Street, beloved of many, earns its full meed of criticism from the modern architect and artist. It dates, as a living lectureship will not. To mark the centenary, other plans are afoot to bring Scott's works and the memory of the great-hearted man himself more vividly before the public. A masque of scenes from the Waverley Novels is in contemplation for the month of June, and there is to be an exhibition of pictures and manuscript of interest to Scott lovers in the National Gallery in July. School children will take part in a pageant, and there will also be a service in St. Giles' Cathedral and a ceremony at Dryburgh Abbey, in Scott's own Border country. A commemorative volume by Prof. H. J. C. Grierson is on its way.

* * *

Welcoming The Stranger

Edinburgh has always attracted the student from other lands, and the Scots have their own ways of making them welcome. One of these is through the medium of the Edinburgh International Club which, though mainly intended for students, is open to men and women of all nationalities upon election. Between thirty and forty races have been represented in the club during the past session. The roll call of countries is a feature of the club meetings, and vigorous handclapping greets the nationals of each country in turn, as they rise from their seats in answer to the call. From time to time, members of one country or another entertain the club in their own characteristic fashion. So there have been a Chinese evening with Chinese music and recitations, an English evening with English folk dances done in costume, and a Welsh evening with rare Welsh singers to provide the concert. Country dancing and community singing help to break the ice, and no effort is spared to make the young people, who are often birds of passage, feel at home in a strange land, and to show them the best side of Scottish home life during their stay in Edinburgh. It is hoped eventually to establish an International House, to act as the headquarters of the club and as a clearing house for other international bodies in the city.

* * *

Classics Find Many Readers

An analysis of what Edinburgh reads, as shown by the books taken out of Edinburgh public libraries, reveals that 50 per cent of the total books circulated are books for study and information and volumes of standard literature. The remainder are fiction and juvenile books of a good general quality. The number of registered borrowers is around 146,300. E. A. Savage, chief librarian, recently denied the statements sometimes made to the effect that the works of famous authors are not read, or read frequently. All the evidence, he finds, is against this, and the works of the great authors are never out of print. Of Ruskin an exception is made. He is less read than formerly. George Eliot's Warwickshire tales retain their popularity, and the Trollope novel is now reëstablished. Mr. Savage reports, in fact, that most of the outstanding works in English literature are sure of a steady circulation, partly among those who have read them before, and largely among those growing up to appreciate them. The interest in translations of foreign masterpieces is maintained. The Edinburgh public libraries are arranged on the modern open shelf system, and readers have the advantage of handling any number of books, and of seeing them grouped according to subject, before making their choice.

* * *

Fishwives Add Note of Color

In days when national costumes are fast disappearing, it is interesting to see the Newhaven fishwives on the streets of Edinburgh, wearing their time-honored striped petticoats and shawls, and carrying on their backs the creel, or deep fish basket, secured by means of a broad leather strap which passes across the forehead. Their rough woolen coats of navy blue form close-fitting bodices and wide skirts that open in front to show the striped petticoats, and they wear thick woolen stockings and stout shoes. On festive occasions, the sober blue of everyday wear gives way to gayer colorings, and many shawls of Paisley pattern are handed down from mother to daughter for generations and kept as heirlooms. The fishwife's outfit is part of her stock in trade, and there is no doubt that it has its value. Few housewives would buy fish from a stranger at the door unless she wore the traditional fishwife's costume, which is a guarantee of fine "haddy" and "caller herrin'"—"fresh frae the Forth."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Citizen's Part

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The two editorials on the Lindbergh child kidnaping were splendid and to the point. It is deplorable that human nature seems to need periodically such terrible detonations to awaken it to action.

Where there seems to be plenty of running to and fro in the earth, we generally find its opposite also in mental stagnation. This apathetic tendency at present is found in the nonvoting citizenry, or those who do not take sufficient interest in the general welfare to vote intelligently. It is a phase of human selfishness that must be overcome. Skimming the scum from stagnant water does not change the water; neither laws nor police efficiency can destroy crime when people show such a disregard for universal welfare.

Without sufficient support, even good officials are soon corrupted, or find themselves helpless. With an awakened citizenry, almost any intelligent person would give creditable public service in order to hold his job. The service, however, will always conform to public desire. When our duty as American citizens is performed more generally, crime will lose its foothold and our children will be safe

Chicago, Ill. H. F. M.